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Part One
Pages 1-8

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TAMMANY VERY CAREFUL

Its General Committee Organizes Without Any Flourishes.

NOT A WORD AS TO ITS POLICY

A. W. Peters Chosen Chairman—Eleventh and Thirty-fourth District Contests—Mr. Purroy Not Anxious to Lead.

Tammany Hall is not going to display its hand in the forthcoming championship game of politics.

It is carefully arraying its forces upon the great political chessboard with the hope of checkmating its opponents in November, and no move is being made without the most mature deliberation.

This policy became evident last night, when the new General Committee met for organization. On previous ceremonies of this nature it has been the custom of Tammany Hall to define, through the medium of its most gifted orators, its policy, and exploit the programme for the ensuing campaign. Richard Croker has been wont to sit in the middle of the front row of benches, men well known to the public have been accustomed, after the actual business was transacted, to give words of cheer to the assembled warriors.

All this was dispensed with last night, and the proceedings were entirely of a perfunctory nature. Even the hot contest between Willam L. Dalton and John J. Delaney for supremacy in the Eleventh Assembly District, which caused the only real excitement at the meeting, was not acted upon by the Committee Upon Contested Seats. It is evident that Tammany's policy is to be one of conciliation and harmony, for the committee simply reported progress and announced that it would give both sides a hearing on Monday next. In the meantime every effort will be made to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties in the Eleventh District. Both sides agreed last night that the committee had played an astute game of politics and that all differences would probably be settled.

Augustus W. Peters was re-elected Permanent Chairman of the General Committee, which adjourned to meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Prior to the meeting there was a gathering of the Tammany leaders in the room so long presided over by Richard Croker James J. Martin, ex-President of the Police Commission, was the earliest arrival. Two hours before the meeting was called to order Mr. Martin occupied a seat in one of the front windows of the hall, and welcomed his friends and supporters. In another window sat John B. McGoldrick as happy as ever and apparently as unconscious that defeat had ever fallen upon the banners of Tammany Hall.

As early as 6:30 o'clock other leaders began to arrive. Mr. Martin forsook his seat in the front window, and retired to the little room Mr. Croker was wont to use as his private office. Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy and ex-Police Justice Charles Welde were among the early arrivals, and they quickly repaired to the back room, where they had a little conference with Mr. Martin. Then came County Clerk Henry. D. Purroy, rotund and apparently satisfied, and still emphatic in his declarations that he had no desire to take the leadership of Tammany. Mr. Purroy did not enter the inner sanctum, but sat at its threshold. He kept one eye on its interior, and greeted his many friends as they entered the hall.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, the genial leader of the First District, was one of those who greeted old friends and predicted an overwhelming victory for Tammany Hall next November. Lawrence Delmour, the popular leader in the Twenty-eighth District, was also on hand, and he also expressed himself as confident of victory. He was soon joined by Sagamore William H. Dobbs, James W. Boyle, the leader in the Seventh; Deputy County Clerk P. Joseph Scully, the leader in the Twelfth; John J. Ryan, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning; Andrew J White, ex-Dock Commissioner; ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, the leader in the Fifteenth District, and John Purcell, the newly elected leader in the Third District

A matter that was very generally talked of, not only by the leaders, but by the rank and file, was the attitude regarding the enforcement of the excise law taken by the Catholic mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. The leaders very generally admitted that they had a very knotty problem to unravel, but all declined to express an opinion as to the attitude likely to be assumed by Tammany.

Of the 10,000 members of the general committee there were present at last night's meeting about 1,500. The men who have stood by Tammany Hall through good and evil report were there, steadfast and loyal as ever. Some faces were missed. John J. Gorman, who was always present at the organization of the general committee, has been gathered to his fathers, and his cheery voice was heard no longer. Mr. Croker is still in London; and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant is in Saratoga, attending the councils of his party, and W. Bourke Cochran stil labsents himself for personal reasons.

But most of the old war horses were on hand, as full of fight as ever.

In addition to those mentioned as being present there were William H. Burke, ex-Police Justice; C. G. F. Wahle, ex-Commissioner of Accounts; Peter F. Meyer, Nicholas T. Brown, Coroner Edward T. Fitzpatrick, John Kenefick, Maurice H. Gottlieb, James A. O'Gorman, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Thomas J. McManus, ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, George E. Best, William E. Shillings, ex-Police Justice Bernard F. Martin, Bartow S. Weeks, and William P. Mitchell.

James J. Martin called the committee to order a few minutes after 8 o'clock and said:

"I have been delegated to nominate Augustus W. Peters of the Thirtieth Assembly District as Temporary Chairman, and John B. McGoldrick, Patrick A. Whitney, and Jacob Marks as Temporary Secretaries."

The nominations having been ratified, Mr. Peters was escorted to the chair by ex-Mayor Gilroy and County Clerk Purroy. He made a brief speech, saying:

"I thank you for having conferred the honor upon me of selecting me as your Temporary Chairman. I will not delay the proceedings with any extended remarks, as the business of our meeting this evening is to perfect the permanent organization of this committee."

Upon the motion of Rollin M. Morgan, the Assembly districts were called for the purpose of presenting credentials. Everything went along smoothly until the Eleventh District was reached. Then wild cheering mingled with hisses greeted John G. Delaney as he presented his protest against the leadership of ex-Excise Commissioner Dalton. The protest which Delaney presented read, in part, as follows:

This protest is made on the following grounds: The ticket annexed hereto is the only one which conforms to the requirements of the call issued by your committee for primary elections. The election in the Eleventh Assembly District at 271 West Thirty-third Street, was irregular because the ticket elected with Dalton's name was not duly elected.

The ticket was not limited to four representatives for each election district. It contained the names of many men long since dead, and many others who do not reside in the district and never did.

The protest, which was in several sheets of typewritten manuscript, went on to state that the time allowed for the election was not sufficient to allow all those desiring to vote to do so. It also stated that one of the Election District Inspectors, James Grady, was away, and another man was unduly substituted in his place.

A similar, but much milder demonstration was made when the Thirty-fourth Assembly District was reached. Here the leadership of Jacob Seabold is being contested by John B. Lutz.

Committees on Permanent Organization and Contested Seats were appointed, the latter consisting of Patrick Fitzgerald, William J. Pine, John Purcell, Thomas J. O'Donnell, John C. Stein, William G. Burgau, Maurice H. Gottlieb, John H. Conway, William P. Mitchell, John T. Murphy, James A. O'Gorman, Louis C. Ruhe, Thomas J. McManus, John Reedy, George E. Best, James Foley, Thomas H. Romaine, Hugh F. Farrell, John Dady, John K. Haskell, William E. Stillings, Abram Bernard, Charles Slattery, William Shannon, Bartow S. Weeks, Edward C. Sheehy, Andrew J. White, John F. Walsh, Louis Davidson, Michael McCormick, and Charles McCaffrey.

A recess was taken while these committees deliberated. Upon their return to the hall, William P. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported progress and asked permission to sit again on Monday, when a hearing will be given the contestants. The permission was granted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following nominations: Permanent Chairman—Augustus W. Peters; Permanent Secretaries—John B. McGoldrick, Jacob Marks, Edward J. Bradley, and Patrick A. Whitney; Treasurer—John McQuade; Sergeant at Arms—John Kelly.

The choice of the committee having been ratified, Victor J. Dowling presented a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the Committee on Organization shall consist of twenty members from each district, together with the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary of the committee, and shall meet on Aug. 12.

Upon the motion of Senator T. D. Sullivan, it was resolved that the dues for the year 1895 shall be $5 for each member of the General Committee, and for each member of the Committee on Organization $10.

The last action of the committee prior to adjourning until Aug. 12 was the adoption of a resolution introduced by James J. Martin, Amended Section 2, Article VIII., of the rules, so as to read as follows:

The standing committees shall be as follows: A Finance Committee of seven members, a Law Committee of seven members, a Printing Committee of seven members, a Committee on Organization of twenty-two members from each Assembly district, which shall include the Vice President and Secretary of the General Committee from each Assembly District Committee.

The significant feature of this change is the total disappearance of the Naturalization Committee, and the substitution therefor of a Law Committee.

County Clerk Purroy denied yesterday in the most emphatic terms that he was to become the leader of Tammany Hall. He said:

With a new Committee on Organization coming in and many of its members new men, I did not wish to place myself in the attitude of a candidate for re-election to the Chairmanship of that committee. It would have been unfair to the members of the committee and to myself. If I had remained off the Executive Committee it might have been said that I was expecting re-election to the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee. For that reason I took a district leadership. Now, if the members of the Committee on Organization say that they want me for Chairman again I may decided to accept the place, but I am in no sense a candidate.

In reference to the suggestion of ex-Mayor Grant concerning the appointment of an Advisory Committee, Mr. Purroy said:

Mr. Grant has not offered any plan for the selection of an Advisory Committee. No one has offered such a plan so far as I know. It has been suggested by Mr. Grant, I understand, but has not presented to the Tammany organization any plan for carrying out the suggestion.

I feel this way about the matter. If Mr. Whitney, Mr. Coudert, Mr. Anderson, and other distinguished Democrats want to give us the great assistance of their counsel and experience, if they come and say to us that they want to advise with us, Tammany will welcome them to its bosom with open arms.

But I have not heard that either Mr. Whitney, Mr. Coudert, or Mr. Anderson has taken any steps to form such a committee, or any steps to offer us their counsel. In fact, I have not heard that any one has taken any steps to bring such a committee together, and certainly no such plan has been submitted to Tammany.

As the matter was not before the committee, Mr. Purroy could not see how it could consider the suggestion.

TWENTY HURT IN STREET-CAR ACCIDENT

Misplaced Switch in Indianapolis the Cause—Women Among the Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—Twenty persons were injured in a street-car accident near Crown Hill Cemetery this afternoon. The most seriously injured are:

BLY, MARY, badly bruised.
BROWN, T. B., leg broken.
CHRIST, EDITH, legs injured.
DENNIS, SUSAN, legs injured.
LANHAM, SARAH, badly bruised.
MARTIN, MRS. leg broken.
RICE, MAGGIE, face badly bruised.
SMITH, T. H., back sprained and badly bruised.
SWEENEY, MARTHA, both legs broken.

All are residents of this city. The wreck was the result of a misplaced switch, a heavy motor plunging into a trailer loaded with people returning from the Old Settlers' reunion. The injured will probably recover.

Mr. Melton to Succeed Mr. Dixon.

At a meeting of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church officers last night it was decided to issue a call to the Rev. Sparks W. Melton to take the pulpit lately vacated by the Rev. Thomas Dixon.

There was considerable discussion on the advisability of issuing the call at once, in view of the fact that the meeting was so lightly attended. A vote was taken on the point, and it was cast unanimously in favor of calling Mr. Melton.

Mr. Melton is twenty-six years old. He is a graduate of Richmond University and the Crozier Theological Seminary at Chester, Penn. He is at present occupying the pulpit of the Franklyn Square Church in Baltimore. He will begin his duties here on Sept. 1.

Was 108 Years Old.

RENOVO, Penn., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Catherine Judge, the oldest resident of Clinton County, died at her home here last night. She was 108 years old. She was born in Ireland in 1787, and came to this country forty years ago, spending the last thirty years of her life here with her son, who is now eighty-five years old, and a daily worker in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at this place. Mrs. Judge retained her faculties to the last, and could read without the aid of glasses up to within a few weeks of her death. She was frequently seen in the streets of the town up to within a few weeks ago, walking without any trouble.

Brave Flagman Loses His Life.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Owen Nugent, a New-York Central Railroad flagman at the State Street crossing, heroically sacrificed his life in saving another this morning. Two freight engines were shifting cars, when a lady attempted to cross the tracks, but becoming confused stepped directly in front of a rapidly approaching car. Nugent saw her danger and hastened to her side. He succeeded in pushing her clear of the tracks. In trying to escape himself, the brave flagman slipped and fell beneath the car wheels, under which his life was instantly ground out. He was nearly sixty years old and leaves a wife and three children.

DEATH IN A WHIRLPOOL

Samuel McKnight Saw Son and Nephew Disappear In Jamaica Bay.

A DEEP HOLE THAT KEEPS ITS DEAD

The Young Men Were Wading—One After the Other Sank and Was Not Seen Again—Their Homes Were in Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 9.—There is a whirlpool in Jamaica Bay. It is just off a point of low, seaweed-covered land, that juts out into the bay about a half mile west of the Long Island Railroad trestle, and the same distance from Beach Channel Station, on the trestle.

The baymen say that the water at that point rushes down into a deep hole, and that it seldom gives up its dead. The whirlpool got two victims this afternoon, and, true to its reputation, they were not seen again.

The unfortunates were Charles Hall McKnight of 195 Waverly Avenue and his cousin George Washington McKnight, of 97 Lynch Street, Brooklyn. The young men started out for a day's fishing, accompanied by Samuel McKnight, father of Charles. They came down to the Seaside Station and hired a boat from George Martin, whose place is on the Jamaica Bay side of the beach.

The boat arrived shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon off the point where the whirlpool is. Its occupants had evidently tired of fishing, for one of the boys proposed a swim. As George McKnight could not swim, the boat was rowed close to the point, whose dangerous character was unknown to the fishing party.

In order to test the depth of the water Charles McKnight jumped in first. The water was about up to his waist. He turned toward the bay and commenced to wade out. Before he had gone far his cousin entered the water and started to follow him. Charles did not look around, but kept on, and suddenly disappeared beneath the surface.

Nothing was thought of that by his cousin or his father. They supposed he was diving. George continued to wade out, believing that Charles would come up in a moment. But the young man had not gone beyond the spot, where his cousin had disappeared, when he, too, suddenly went under.

He did not appear again, and, after the lapse of several minutes the father became alarmed and commenced to shout for help. At the same time he pushed the boat about the water with the oars, hoping to find one or other of the missing young men.

His cries of alarm were heard by Henry Carpenter, son of Capt. I. A. Carpenter, who keeps a fishing station at Beach Channel, and William Enders. They jumped into a small boat and starter for the point. The cries had been heard by other boatmen, and several boats started for the scene. The one containing Carpenter and Enders reached Mr. McKnight first. He quickly told the two boatmen what had happened.

Young Carpenter said afterward that, while realizing at once that both bathers had become victims of the whirlpool, he did not have the heart to say so, and complied with Mr. McKnight's entreaties to make a search for the missing young men. Boats patroled over the spot for an hour with grapnels, but without result. Neither body was recovered. The tide was running out at the time of the accident, and the boatment knew that if the whirlpool had given up its victims the tide would in all probability have carried the bodies well out toward Rockaway Inlet. Then, there was the chance of the bodies becoming entangled in seaweed and being held at the bottom of the bay.

After satisfying Mr. McKnight that both boys were lost, Carpenter and Enders took his boat in tow back to Beach Channel.

Arriving at Beach Channel, the father was conducted to Carpenter's Station, and remained there until a train bound for Brooklyn came along. He left the clothing end effects of the missing boys with Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Carpenter told a reporter for The New-York Times this evening that the father was too dazed to speak. While waiting for the train he kept walking up and down the room, wringing his hands and moaning.

All the fishing tackle and other effects of the party, including the rowboat, are still at the station to-night. It is probable that they will be turned over to the Coroner and by him sent to the relatives of the drowned boys.

It is just a year ago that the whirlpool claimed its last victim, a man who, like the McKnights, selected that dangerous location for a bath. His body, so far as could be learned to-night, was never recovered.

SMALL FIRE IN THE TRAVE'S HOLD

It Was Large Enough, However, to Keep Some Passengers from Sailing.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 9.—Fire was discovered in the hold of the steamship Trave of the North German Lloyd line at her dock this evening. The blaze was quickly subdued.

One hundred and fifty bales of cotton were stored away in the hold. Of these several were slightly damaged by smoke and water. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

A few passengers were scared off from sailing and had their tickets made good for the next trip. The boat was to have sailed to-morrow.

Land Drill of Sailors in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, was seen on board his flagship, the New-York, today, but said he was unable to outline the coming movements of the fleet. On the way from New-York the vessels did considerable manoeuvring, and this will be repeated on the run to Bar Harbor, for which port the fleet will sail on Aug. 14.

Crews from the New-York and the Montgomery had a landing drill as infantry this afternoon.

The Admiral is hourly expecting the arrival of the Minneapolis. The Raleigh may come in Sunday.

Barber Fined for Sunday Work.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The first conviction in this city under the law prohibiting barbers working on Sunday took place in the police court this morning. Adam H. Tooroian, an Armenian barber, was found guilty of working on Sunday, July 28, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $3. He stated to the Court that he had not heard of the law.

Admiral Ammen Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen has apparently entirely recovered, despite his seventy-five years, from the attack of vertigo which he suffered at the Navy Department on Wednesday. Admiral Ammen is resting at his home, Ammendale, Md.

Justice Strong Still Very Ill.

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Justice Strong's condition is about the same as yesterday. Most of the time he is unconscious. He suffers no pain, but is very weak.

CONLIN TALKS TO HIS MEN

Urges Them to be Polite to All Citizens, and Instructs Them to Carry Out the Laws.

Acting Chief Conlin had all the Captains and precinct commanders before him at Headquarters yesterday afternoon. He talked to them for half an hour on matters pertaining to police business.

"Some complaints have come to me," said Mr. Conlin, "from citizens who have had business at the station houses and have not been treated with as much politeness as should be shown them. I want it to be understood that all members of this department must be polite and treat every one courteously, and pay every attention to complaints made by citizens.

"I want to call attention to the fact that some poolrooms have sprung up lately. They must be suppressed. If I raid a poolroom in any precinct a second time I will put the Captain on trial. You ought to be able to find out in two or three days' time if there is a poolroom in operation in your precinct. Policy has been pretty well suppressed, but keep a watch for any places where you suspect there is policy playing going on.

"Much complaint has been made about pushcart peddlers being persecuted. Vendors who have license are allowed by law to stand ten minutes in one spot to dispose of their wares. They must be permitted to do this, and not kept constantly moving. They have some rights under the law which must be respected.

"I want you to instruct your men to report through this office to the Board of Health any matters affecting the public health that may come to their notice. They must also see that ash receptacles are not allowed to stand on the curb, but must be kept within the stoop line.

"Another thing that I want to call attention to is that minors must not be employed to get evidence of violations of excise law. There has been a case of this kind recently. This is a crime in itself. I want you all to be particularly active in enforcing the excise law next Sunday."

KILLED BY A STATE SENATOR-ELECT

T. Dabney Marshall, Because of a Report Concerning Him, Shoots R. T. Dinkins in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 9.—T. Dabney Marshall, Senator-elect from Warren and Hinds Counties, shot and killed R. T. Dinkins of Jackson in Brandon, this morning. Marshall and three friends, H. H. Coleman, R. P. Fox, and W. P. Vollens, drove to Brandon in a hack and met Dinkins at the station. As he turned a corner of the building, they opened fire on him and shot him fifteen times.

Dinkins was unarmed, but grabbed Marshall's pistol from him as he fired the first shot.

The shooting was caused by a sensational report circulated by Dinkins, it is said, to the effect that Marshall had attempted an infamous crime. Because of this report, there was a clamor that Marshall be taken off the ticket for State Senator.

Marshall denounced the report as a lie, but Dinkins would not retract, and everybody looked for an encounter sooner or later.

Marshall is highly educated, a lawyer, and a man of letters, and his family is one the most prominent in the State. He has a host of friends at home and elsewhere. He has served a term in the Legislature, and was the nominee for floater Senator of Warren and Hinds Counties.

Dinkins's family is equally good. He was a brother to W. L. Dinkins of Madison, United States Marshal, and was closely related to many prominent men in the State. He was a cousin to Bishop Charles E. Galloway of this city.

Marshall and his companions are under arrest in Brandon.

COLLISION ON THE MARINE RAILROAD

Two Men Injured and a Ticket Office Damaged at Brighton Beach.

The 1:15 P. M. train on the Marine Railroad, running between Manhattan Beach and Brighton, west bound, crashed into a standing car at the Brighton Beach end yesterday, knocking down the bumpers and pushing the car over the picket fence against the ticket station, demolishing the northeast end of the little building. There were few passengers in the car, and only a few persons were in the waiting room of the station.

Thomas Morris, one of the engineers on the road, was eating his dinner on the front seat of the standing car when the train ran into it. Morris was badly stunned and sustained several scalp wounds. Henry Roth of New-Rochelle, a passenger on the train, was tossed out of the car and sustained contusions on the forehead and right arm.

Engineer Thomas Riker, who was running the train, said the air brakes failed to work, and that was the cause of the accident.

The Marine Railroad is the shortest and best-paying road in this country. It is the property of Austin Corbin. The length of the road is a little less than 900 feet. This is the first accident that has happened on the road.

SAYS BULLFIGHTS WILL BE BLOODLESS

A Statement from the President of the Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—In relation to the bullfights which are to be features of the exposition, President Collier of the Exposition Company to-day made a statement in which he says:

"In the first place, the bullfight is not an exhibit, but a part of the Midway. The performance will take place within an inclosure, and it will only be seen by those who care to pay for the privilege.

"I have received letters from persons exercised over this subject, and in which the correspondents labored under the impression that the bulls were to be killed and horses disemboweled. I wish to assure the public that not a drop of blood will be shed.

"Such a representation of a bullfight is not an experiment. The thing has been done before, and is now being done successfully in Mexico. It was done in Paris during the last exposition there, and men in this and other cities are witnesses of the fact that the performance was harmless and devoid of cruelty."

Manitoba School Question.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 9.—Gov. Sir John Schultz returned to Winnipeg after the conference with Lord Aberdeen and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, on the Catholic school difficulty. Premier Greenway has summoned his Cabinet to meet to-morrow, when formal reply will be made to the order of the Dominion Government that Catholic schools be restored. Premier Greenway intimated to-night that the reply would be another question. The Governor General had asked how far the Manitoba Government would go in a compromise measure. The Manitoba Government would in reply ask how far the Governor General thought it should go.

Teacher Mandel Winter Exonerated.

Coroner Fitzpatrick held an inquest yesterday into the death of Jacob Gilbert, ten years old, of 89 Clinton Street, who died last Monday at Mount Sinai Hospital. Mandel Winter, a Hebrew teacher, who lived in the same house, was charged with kicking the boy July 23, and causing his death. The jury, after hearing the evidence, decided the boy came to his death from natural causes. The prisoner was discharged.

Increase of 10 Per Cent. in Wages.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Aug. 9.—The Pan Iron Mining Company, operating the East Vulcan, West Vulcan, and Currie Mines, at Norway, has announced an increase of wages of 10 to 25 per cent., to take effect immediately. The Oregon Company has also raised wages in the same ratio.

Police Commissioner Parker Ill.

Police Commissioner Parker is ill at his home, 20 East Twenty-ninth Street. He is suffering from a very heavy cold, accompanied with a fever.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair.—Adv.

SEIZED BY A TALL MAN

Mrs. Diehl of Brooklyn Tells a Story of Attempted Robbery.

ATTACKED NOT FAR FROM HOME

Thief Tried to Get Her Diamonds and to Shoot Her, She Says—Neighbors Heard Her Scream, but Saw No Man.

Mrs. Diehl, wife of Samuel B. Diehl, superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, 66 Exchange Place, who lives at 450 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, by a story told to the Brooklyn police yesterday added another to the criminal mysteries of the City of Churches and Sunday saloons.

Thieves, she says, entered her house Tuesday night and carried off her husband's revolver, which is rusty because it has not been used since 1882. Some of her jewelry was stolen, too.

Mrs. Diehl, who is about forty years old, left her home Thursday night at 8 o'clock to take a short walk with her pet bull pup. According to Mrs. Diehl's story, she had scarcely turned the corner into Lexington Avenue when a man jumped out and, seizing her by the neck, dragged her into the court yard beside the house.

"When I was so suddenly grabbed," continued Mrs. Diehl, "I looked up and saw a tall man, the tallest man I ever saw in my life, long and thin, with a black coat which almost reached to his heels. He wore a shade over his eyes, such as men wear when they work by gaslight at night. 'Don't say a word,' he said. 'If you scream I'll kill you. I want your diamonds.' I had my diamond earrings on, just as I have them now, and he made a grab for them. As he did so I jerked my head back and began to yell just as loud as I could.

"Then, when my mouth was open, he threw cayenne pepper down my throat, and I was almost choked and blinded. He tried to tear the earring from my right ear, and you can see how my ear is cut and bruised. I managed, in spite of the pepper, to scream again, and then he drew a revolver and shoved it in my face. 'Keep quiet,' he said, 'or I'll murder you.'

"I continued to scream, and he struck me with the pistol. Then he tried to shoot me, for I could hear the click of the revolver once or twice, but the weapon was rusty, and would not work. God Almighty came to my rescue then, for He gave me strength to knock the pistol out of the man's hand. As I did so the man threw me down and kicked me in the side. The neighbors came running in, and the man disappeared."

Mr. Diehl and his son heard the screams and ran to Mrs. Diehl's assistance, and Edward D. Clark, a private detective, who lives at 425 Throop Avenue, joined them. The three men carried Mrs. Diehl into the house.

Clark found the revolver and gave it to the police. Mr. Diehl recognized it as the weapon that had been stolen from his apartments Tuesday.

Mrs. Diehl was in bed yesterday, suffering, as she said, from nervous prostration. She said she believed her pet dog caused the thief to run away, as she is sure the dog, when he saw her being assaulted, bit him on the leg, for the man at the time gave a scream of pain and ran away.

There are houses in Lexington Avenue directly opposite where Mrs. Diehl says the assault took place, and there is a large flat next door to the lot, while houses on Quincy Street overlook the large courtyard.

As it was a warm night, many persons sat on doorsteps, but none of them saw any strange man in the vicinity. They all heard Mrs. Diehl's screams, however.

A servant girl, Mary Hulse, said she was at a window washing dishes. She heard Mrs. Diehl scream, and looking out of the window, saw Mrs. Diehl not twenty-five feet away from her. She was positive there was no man in sight.

Acting Superintendent Mackellar, Inspectors Brennan and Murphy, and Acting Captain Nelson of the Gates Avenue Precinct, as well as the staff of detectives, are working upon the case, but up to a late hour last night they had not made any headway.

WILLETS POINT'S NEW COMMANDER

Soldiers Are Sure He Will Be Their Favorite, Capt. Rosselle.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Aug. 9.—The soldiers in the Engineer Battalion here are overjoyed at what they deem a fair prospect that Capt. William T. Rosselle will be made permanent commander of the post. Capt. Rosselle of C Company has been in temporary command of the battalion since Lieut.-Col. King's transfer to Rock Island, Ill., over a month ago.

It was said that some field officer would be assigned to Lieut.-Col. King's place here, and there has been considerable speculation as to who he would be. To-day's dispatches from Washington show that Capt. William C. Langfitt of Cincinnati, Ohio, will report here for duty. As there is no vacancy for a Captain, unless Capt. Rosselle's position at the head of C Company is vacated, it is assumed that that officer is to be placed in permanent command of the battalion.

Capt. Rosselle is a very genial and wholesouled officer, and by his kindly treatment has won the admiration and respect of the soldiers and his subordinate officers without a known exception.

Gen. Schofield Catches Bluefish.

OAK ISLAND BEACH, Aug. 9.—Gen. Schofield of the United States Army, John W. Doane of Chicago, United States receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, and John McGinnis of the New-York Stock Exchange arrived here yesterday, and remained until this evening.

The party went bluefishing this morning, and were rewarded by a fine catch. Gen. Schofield was enthusiastic over the result, and intends to spend as much of the season here as is possible.

Now It's a Phenomenal Girl Preacher.

DARLINGTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—Claretta Norah Avery, a nine-year-old colored girl preacher, is creating a sensation here. She is preaching to large congregations, many of the hearers being white persons. Her sermons are extraordinary from any standpoint. She does not appear to be a day over nine years old, weighs about seventy-five pounds, is self-collected, talks with simple and natural pathos, and speaks with strongest convictions. Her sermons are the talk of the town.

Lucania Behind Her Record Time.

The Cunarder Lucania arrived at Sandy Hook Lightship at 8 o'clock last evening, 9 hours and 11 minutes behind her record run of October, 1894. Her actual time was 5 days 16 hours and 49 minutes. She was boarded by Health Officer Doty and Deputy Sanborn on arriving at Quarantine, and was cleared. She proceeded to her pier in this city, and such of her saloon passengers as desired to land had that privilege.

To Revoke Hotel Arlington's License.

The Excise Board heard more testimony yesterday against the Hotel Arlington, 54 West Twenty-fourth Street. When all the evidence had been submitted, President Murray announced that the board would revoke the hotel's license.

A BATTLE IMMINENT IN ECUADOR

While Vernaza Holds Guaranda, Alfaro Stands Opposite Riobamba, Ready to Attack Sarasti's Main Troops.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 9.—Guayaquil (Ecuador) reports contain the announcement that the forces of Gen. Vernaza are still in control of Guaranda.

Gen. Alfaro's division stands opposite Riobamba, ready to attack the main body of Gen. Sarasti's army. All appearances indicate that a great and decisive battle is imminent.

LIVELY TIME AT AN ENROLLMENT

A Platt Republican Challenged a Brookfield Man, Blows Were Struck, and Police Rushed In.

An attempt on the part of Matthew Boyle, a Platt Republican, in the Twenty-ninth Election District of the First Assembly District, to challenge Thomas H. Healey, brother of the Brookfield leader in that district, at the enrollment which was held last night at 48 Dominick Street, resulted in blows being struck. It happened just before the books closed at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Healey stepped up to the Inspectors' table to register, when Boyle, in a low tone, challenged his right to enroll. Mr. Healey insisted he had a right to enroll, whereupon Boyle struck him in the face.

Several men sprang to separate the combatants and two policemen rushed in with clubs, hauled both men into the street, and then dispersed the crowd.

That was the only occurrence that broke the monotony of the evening.

There were forty-four voters enrolled, who will take part in the primary to be held at the same place next Friday night.

Martin H. Healey, the leader, is a Brookfield man. He said last evening that of the forty-four enrolled at least thirty-five were Brookfield men. His faction would undoubtedly control at the primary.

ARTIST FRANK A. LUQUES DROWNED

Seized With a Fainting Fit While Bathing in Westbrook, Me.—Had a Studio in This City.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 9.—Frank A. Luques, thirty-two years old, son of ex-Judge Samuel W. Luques of this city, was drowned, in Westbrook, while bathing at the mouth of the river yesterday. He was seized with a fainting fit while in the water, and sank before help arrived.

Mr. Luques was graduated from Harvard College, and afterward studied art two years in Paris. He opened a studio in West Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City, last Fall, and had intended to make his home there permanently. He had already displayed considerable ability as an artist.

He was extremely fond of athletics, and was noted in college for his fine physique, being over 6 feet in heighth and splendidly proportioned. He was a member of the Church of the Messiah, in New-York.

His brother, Herbert L. Luques, a lawyer at 257 Broadway, went a few days ago with him family to their home in Passaic, N. J.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN LONDON

Prices Obtained at Auction Sale Higher than at Previous Sales.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—All the California fruit consigned to this country on board the American Line steamer Paris was sold at auction at Covent Garden to-day. The consignment was the largest ever brought here on one steamer.

There was enough fruit for two sales, but many packages were very ripe, and arrived in rather bad condition. This made it necessary to sell as soon as possible, but the prices were generally better than those obtained at the previous sales.

Bartlett pears of the best brand realized from 13s. to 16s. per case. Five hundred cases were sold, the average price realized being 15s. Peaches sold at from 4s. to 8s. per case. Choice lots brought 6s. Nectarines sold from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; mixed lots brought 9s. A choice lot of large fruit plums brought from 8s. to 9s. per case.

ALGER AND FORAKER IN CONFERENCE

Hidden Away Together in a Montreal Hotel Discussing Politics.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—A gentleman who arrived here a day or two ago from Montreal said to-night to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"While I was in Montreal I stopped at the Windsor Hotel, and was rather surprised to find that ex-Gov. Foraker of Ohio and Gen. Russell A Alger of Michigan were in close consultation at the hotel.

"I have been wondering since what Republican Presidential candidate they were planning to support."

BETWEEN CARDIFF AND NEW-YORK

A Company Formed for Establishing a Regular Line of Steamers.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—It is reported that a company has been formed with Sir W. T. Lewis as Chairman to establish a regular line of steamers to run direct between Cardiff and New-York. The line will carry both passengers and freight. Sir W. T. Lewis is the chief coal-mine owner of New South Wales

Nominations for the Assembly.

ANDOVER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Republican County Convention to-day renominated Fred A. Robbins for member of Assembly. Delegates to the State Convention are W. J. Glenn, Cuba; F. A. Robbins, Angelica; Grant Duke, Wellsville; J. J. Merrill, Alfred; M. E. Horner, Belmont; I. S. Hunt, Belfast; E. R. Kilbury, Bolivar.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Supervisor Rounds of Niles was nominated for the Assembly on the seventeenth ballot by the Republicans of the Second Cayuga District to-day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Prohibitionists of Saratoga County, in convention at Ballston Spa to-day, nominated John M. Webster of Schuylerville for member of Assembly.

Full Pay for Policeman Bourke.

Policeman Edward J. Bourke of the Elizabeth Street Station, who arrested ex-Assemblyman M. J. Callahan, made application to the Police Commissioners yesterday for full pay during the time he has been on the sick list from the effects of his fight with Callahan. He was laid up ten days.

"Is that Bourke who arrested Callahan?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

Upon being informed it was the same Bourke, he said: "Let him have full pay by all means; give it to him."

Rufus Black Arrested by Marshals.

TULSA, Indian Territory, Aug. 9.—The Creek Nation Light Horse Police, three United States Marshals, and a large number of citizens captured Rufus Black and four other Creek negroes, implicated in the Wilson assault, forty miles south of Tulsa, upon Flat Rock Creek. The outlaws had robbed a store at Orcutt, a small town near by, and were dividing the spoils when surprised. The officers started to Muskogee with them. A large number of citizens are in pursuit, with the intention of taking them away from the officers.

Horse Bites a Woman's Finger Off.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Sarah J. Dakin of this city suffered the loss of a finger and possibly her right hand to-day in a singular way. She has made a practice of petting a horse that a butcher drove to her door. This morning she pulled a handful of grass and fed it to the animal. The horse caught the woman's fingers between his teeth and ground it to a pulp. The woman fainted. A doctor amputated the finger. It is feared that the whole hand will be lost.

SURE TO WIN IF UNITED

Good Outlook for the New-York Democracy This Year.

SOUND TALK BY PARTY LEADERS

Prominent Democrats at Saratoga Discuss the Political Situation in This State.

SENATOR MURPHY EXTREMELY HOPEFUL

He Considers the Prospects for Party Success This Fall Very Bright—State Committee Meeting.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The Democratic politicians are coming. They always do come here about this time in the Saratoga season. For conference? Certainly not. Did any one ever hear a Democratic politician say ho was going to Saratoga for a conference? Of course not. The idea is preposterous. They simply are here for their health. The idea that a campaign is about to begin never occurs to them.

That's the impression one would gather from what he hears as he goes about the hotels.

United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., has been here with his family all the season. His son-in-law, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, and Mrs. Grant arrived here last night.

Ex-Gov. Flower, who has been here "off and on" for some time, arrived here tonight to spend the Sunday. Ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark arrived yesterday, with his family.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and his brother, ex-Police Commissioner, John C. Sheehan, will spend Saturday and Sunday here. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan has a cottage on Circular Street.

Judge Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court and his brother, Judge Augustus Van Wyck of the Brooklyn City Court, are also here, spending their vacation.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy probably will arrive here about the middle of next week.

Ex-President James J. Martin is expected here about the same time, and also ex-Sheriff John B.

about Cleveland Democrats and Hill Democrats is quite a popular one with the politicians."

AS TO NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Judge Van Wyck Says Democrats in Those Cities Must Get Together.

SARATOGA, Aug 9.—In conversation with The New-York Times's correspondent, Judge Robert A. Van Wyck of the New-York City Court, who is at the Grand Union Hotel, said:

"From what I can learn I am convinced that there is a marked revival in Democratic interest in this State.

"But all the Democrats I meet ask anxiously what the Democrats of New-York City and Brooklyn are going to do this year. Those members of the party who live outside of New-York and Kings Counties are looking with great eagerness to New-York, which in a normal year gives from 60,000 to 70,000 Democratic plurality, and to Kings, which in normal political conditions gives a Democratic plurality of from 10,000 to 20,000.

"They want the Democrats in those counties to get together and to stop their bickering.

"An honest, determined, and absolutely sincere effort must be made of the Democrats in those two counties to come to a fair and square understanding, and to the earnest support of good Democratic nominations. There must be no dodging the question.

"The overtures for a union must be made on a fair basis to all concerned, and whatever organization stands in the way of such a union being perfected will be buried out of sight at the polls. The organizations that honestly favor union and peace within the party will win the victory.

"The great mass of the Democrats of New-York City want an opportunity to be all together in support of a good ticket, and the nominating conventions must place the very best kind of men on their tickets—men who will command the earnest support of all party men, and of all others who stand ready to vote with the Democracy when the best kind of candidates are placed upon the tickets.

"Democrats have a great duty to do their party this year. They must pave the way to Democratic success in 1896. There must be no faltering, no half-heartedness. This is the time to prepare for battle.

"The Democratic rank and file is as loyal as ever to the party. This is not the time to discuss who shall be and who shall not be the Democratic candidate for President. That question can be settled afterward.

"The thing to do now is to pave the way for the party's success next year."

"Are you a Cleveland or a Hill Democrat?"

"I am neither," promptly replied the Judge. "I am just a plain Democrat, and always have been. The party is greater than any man or men. I fully agree with what has been said about dropping all this talk about Cleveland Democrats and Hill Democrats.

"The people—the democratic people—at the last election rose up and showed by their votes that they demanded that all factional differences should cease within the party. Democrats want a change to be in a united party."

"I am not bothering with politics," said ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan to The New-York Times's correspondent. "I am attending strictly to the practice of law in New-York City."

Abraham Gruber, Thomas C. Platt's trusty lieutenant, arrived here to-night. He is on a pleasure journey. He made a startling and unusual announcement soon after his arrival. He said that he had nothing to say for publication. He was in close conversation last night with ex-Sheriff O'Brien. They were discussing the merits of reform municipal government.

TO MEET IN THIS CITY.

Chairman Hinkley Calls the Democratic State Committee for Aug. 15.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee will be held in this city, instead of at Saratoga. J. W. Hinkley, Chairman of the committee, came down from Poughkeepsie yesterday, and, after talking the subject over with some of his friends, decided that New-York City would be the best place for the meeting, and issued the following call:

The members of the Democratic State Committee of the State of New-York are requested to meet at the Hoffman House, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 15th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon. J. W. HINKLEY, Chairman.

New-York, Aug. 9, 1895.

Mr. Hinkley said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "I have been receiving recently many letters from members of the committee who live up the State, requesting that the meeting be held in this city. They think there is no watering place quite like New-York. It was in deference to the out-of-town members that it decided to have the meeting here, instead of at Saratoga, where I had rather expected to have it convene."

Perry Belmont called at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening and had a short conversation with Mr. Hinkley just before the call was given out.

Mr. Hinkley and his sons, Silas and J. W. Hinkley, Jr., remained at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. They will leave the city this morning with Perry Belmont, who has invited them to accompany him in a trip up the coast on his yacht. Senator David B. Hill will be one of the party. They will be gone from New-York about four days.

JOHN RAINES HAS THE ADVANTAGE.

But There Is Much Opposition to Him—Primaries To-day.

CANANDAIGUA, Aug. 9.—It is a tooth and nail fight that Senator Raines has on for renomination, and the forces are all drawn up in battle array for the engagement of the primaries to-morrow. The Senator is trying to create the impression that Frank H. Hamlin has not much of a show. Raines's friends are very sanguine, and many declare that he will carry the county with scarcely any opposition. The attitude Saxton has taken against Raines is a surprise, and has unnerved Raines's followers considerably. But they are picking up courage. One prominent leader said today, that Saxton's opposition would not defeat Raines; that Raines had the Ontario County organization. As for Wayne, the Raines people claim that they have an understanding with Dunwell of Lyons, candidate for the Republican nomination for Supreme Court Judge, by which Wayne receiving that nomination the Ontario delegates are to be allowed to name the candidate for Senator. It looks, therefore, as if Raines will carry the day.

While the Republicans are waging this war among themselves the Democrats are casting about for a candidate to run against Raines, for they believe that the latter will win out in the caucuses. Ex-Secretary of State Frank Rice has many warm friends, who would like to see him secure the plum that is now in Europe for his health, his opinion in regard to the matter cannot be obtained.

County Judge J. Henry Metcalf of Canandaigua is said to be desirous of making the fight against Raines, but there are many who believe the Judge could not win. The Democrats have still another available candidate in Rollin B. Beecher of Canandaigua, who has always been regarded as one of the strongest Democrats in the county. Mr. Beecher has been supervisor of the town, and has held other local offices.

Law Prevents Election Frauds.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The new naturalization law has worked well here, where it is alleged election fraud has been prevalent. Seventeen persons were admitted to citizenship to-day. Last Fall 336 were naturalized.

Benedictine Brewery Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The complaint against the maintenance by the Benedictine monks, at Beatty, Westmoreland County, Penn., of the brewery plant which they have established there, to which reference was made in the meeting of the Total Abstinence Union, in New-York, to-day, has been before Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, for some time.

It was stated at the Legation to-day that the name of the complainant could not consistently be made public, but it was asserted that the correspondence upon the subject upon all sides had been conducted with the utmost good feeling, and with bright prospects of a satisfactory issue to all concerned.

W. W. DUDLEY NOT IN POLITICS

That's What He Says, but He Admits Being a Member of a New Political Club.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Political circles are interested in the announcement made to-day that Gen. W. W. Dudley of Indiana has declined to allow the use of his name as a delegate to the next Republican Presidential Convention. The reason assigned in the publication was that Gen. Dudley would antagonize his old Indiana friends, should he be sent to the convention and vote against the renomination of ex-President Harrison, as he would be compelled to do.

Gen. Dudley to-day characterized this statement as misleading.

He said that some of his Republican friends had asked him to become a candidate, but that he had refused. His reason was that he is out of politics, and that he is content to devote his attention to his professional pursuits, leaving to others the making and unmaking of Presidents.

A number of leading Republicans in the district have within the last few months quietly formed an organization which is known as the Union Republican Club. The purpose of this club is said to be, broadly, the control of political affairs in the district. Gen. Dudley, who is one of the members of the Executive Committee, says that the objects of the club are these:

To disseminate the principles of the party throughout the United States by the distribution of public documents and other political literature; provide public speakers, and in such other ways after consultation as may be deemed advantageous and advisable.

To promote by all honorable and equitable means the success of the Republican candidates for positions of trust and responsibility.

"When it deviates from these broad principles," said Gen. Dudley, "I shall withdraw my membership, and so will many of its prominent members. Nothing is further from our intention than to interfere in local political affairs. We are Republicans, and are individually and collectively interested in the success of the party, but we are not advancing the interests of any man or set of men."

THE WHISKY TRUST WAR

Efforts to Prevent the Reorganizers from Buying In Property—More Affidavits Submitted to Justice O'Brien.

The war of affidavits in the Whisky Trust case goes merrily on.

The law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, which seeks to have the Reorganization Committee enjoined from purchasing the trust properties at the receiver's sale next Wednesday put in a fresh batch of affidavits yesterday before Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, who has the application for an injunction under consideration.

Among the affidavits submitted were two by Messrs. Anness and George M. Pynchon, who figure as plaintiffs in the action. In their affidavits Messrs. Anness and Pynchon deny, with much indignation, that they are mere figureheads for Messrs. Morris and Greenhut, and insist that they own the 15,000 shares of stock for the return of which they sue in their own right.

Mr. Pynchon also swears that he "never was discharged" by Counseiman & Day, the stock brokers, nor by any one else in whose employ he has ever been.

Counsel for the Reorganization Committee will put in to-day any additional papers it may choose, and the case will be closed.

Justice O'Brien's decision will be handed down Monday or Tuesday, in order that the case may be disposed of before the sale.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—S. M. Rice, President of the Whisky Trust, and Judge Moran of Chicago, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, arrived in Chicago to-day from New-York. Mr. Rice says he is confident that Judge O'Brien, in the New-York State Supreme Court, will decide in favor of the reorganization by refusing to grant an order restraining the committee from purchasing the trust properties. Chicago counsel leave for Bay View, Mich., to-morrow, where a rehearing of the application of Frederick M. Olmstead, to be allowed an appeal from the decree of sale, will take place Monday. Tuesday the new Directors of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the successor of the Whisky Trust, will probably be elected in Chicago, and Wednesday, should no restraining order be granted, the sale of eighteen distilleries to the Reorganization Committee for $8,800,000 will be made, and the career of the old trust forever wound up.

SMALL ARMS FOR USE IN THE NAVY

Ten Thousand of the Modified Krag-Jorgensen Soon to be Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Navy Department will soon place an order for 10,000 rifles, according to the sample small arm adopted by the experts as the best of its type, and an improvement on the army weapon, known as the modified Krag-Jörgensen.

The department is at present negotiating with several manufacturers of rifles regarding the rate at which they will construct sufficient guns with which to equip war vessels. But one gun has been constructed, and that was the weapon made by the inventor, James P. Lee, a New-Jersey man. The gun was used in a test, which resulted in its victory. Recently a barrel of six millimeters calibre, which is that of the Lee rifle, has been used in extensive experiments to show the velocity which may be attained with it, and to ascertain the effect of the ammunition. A velocity as high as 2,600 feet has been developed, and the results of the smokeless powder used to propel the rimless cartridge which will be fired from this rifle have been eminently satisfactory.

The same ammunition will be used in the new machine gun, which will be adopted for the service shortly, and it will be of the same calibre as the small arm.

RAN INTO A CHILD TO SAVE IT

Bicyclist Davison Got George Johnson Out of a Trolley Car's Reach.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—As Henry Davison was speeding along Bergen Avenue on his bicycle this morning he saw a child named George Johnson of 450 Bergen Avenue start out from behind a wagon directly in front of a trolley car.

As there was no other way to save the child from being run over, Davison ran his wheel against the little fellow, knocking him into the gutter.

The child escaped with a few bruises, and his mother, who was an eye witness of the affair, was profuse in her thanks.

The Pennsylvania Wants More.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—The application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a retrial of the suit in which $130,000 was awarded to it for allowing the New-Jersey Junction Railroad Company to tunnel under its road at Point of Rocks was decided to-day by Judge Lippincott. The Court said that the contention set up that the jury might make a larger award was correct enough, but he considered the verdict satisfactory. The Pennsylvania will now apply for a writ of error.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Boston, Aug. 9.—The Hub Engraving Company, occupying the top floor of the building 28 and 27 Boylston Street, was burned out last night and the other occupants had their stocks and property somewhat damaged by smoke and water. They are Fiske & Goff, clothing; Orpheus Musical Society, and M. Ascher's tailoring establishment. The engraving company's loss is $5,000, with $1,000 insurance. The other losses, including that on the building, will aggregate $10,000; insured.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The cigar factory of Whitmore Brothers, and the tobacco warehouse of Julius Marquisee at Kirkville, a small village near this city, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Over 90,000 cigars and several tons of tobacco were destroyed. Loss, $30,000.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Fire in double flats at 3,031 Dearborn Street this afternoon, caused by an explosion of gasoline, fatally burned Joseph M. Meyers. The fire communicated to adjoining dwellings and destroyed eight frame houses. Loss, $20,000.

Warren, Mass., Aug. 9.—The iron foundry of the Knowles Steam Pump Works was burned this evening. One pattern house adjoining also was burned with all the patterns. The loss is estimated at over $175,000; fully covered by insurance.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company's depot and storehouses at Beekmantown, four miles north of here, were destroyed by fire this forenoon. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Fire in one of the lumber yards of the Skilling, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company in this city at 3 o'clock this morning consumed 9,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, $125,000.

Boston, Aug. 9.—The repair shops of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad at Orient Heights, with four locomotives, were totally destroyed last night by fire, entailing a loss of $50,000.

FOUR MORE WERE KILLED

Taken from the Ruins of the West Broadway Building.

STILL SEARCHING FOR THE MISSING

Exact Cause for the Collapse of the Centre of the Structure Not Yet Fixed — What Superintendent Constable Says.

The efforts to recover the bodies of those who went down with the interior part of the building at West Broadway and West Third Street Thursday morning were continued Thursday night, all day yesterday, and last night, under the direction of Contractor Galligan, acting under orders from the Department of Buildings and Fire.

No bodies were found in the wreck up to midnight Thursday, in addition to those already reported in The New-York Times, but yesterday morning three other unfortunates were found, whose names had been placed with those of the missing. Last night another body was taken from the ruins.

Revised List of the Dead.

The complete list of the killed as thus far ascertained is as follows:

BURKE, JOHN, supposed to live in Brooklyn.

FLYNN, MICHAEL, plasterer, 84 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

O'HARE, MICHAEL, forty years old, laborer, 112 Walworth Street, Brooklyn.

PETERSON, CHARLES A., twenty-six, Swede, 10 East Fifty-seventh Street, electrician; leaves a wife and young baby.

PHILLIPS, AUGUSTUS, truck driver, 1,251 Park Avenue; leaves a wife and children.

SMITH, JOHN, electrician, 217 East Ninety-sixth Street; taken alive from the ruins, but died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

SAVAGE, MICHAEL, thirty-four years old, laborer, 789 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

William Starr of Meserole Street, Brooklyn, appeared at the building yesterday, and said that James Healey and Joseph Brown, plasterers, were working in the building at the time of the accident. If this were so, then two more names must be added to the list of the missing.

William Fox and Nicholas Guidu, who were injured, remained at the New-York Hospital yesterday. The physicians said that Guidu would soon be able to leave, but Fox's condition was serious, although they look for his recovery.

The hole in which the missing men it is thought may be buried is about thirty feet square, and is piled full of iron beams, fireproof tiles, plaster, and broken timber that is fully twenty feet deep, and constitutes a mass that is difficult to penetrate. If the men went down with the wreckage and were not killed outright, they must have been smothered in a short time, for most of the many bags of white plaster that fell into the cavity broke and filled all the interstices, so that it was impossible for air to penetrate.

The body of one man and the foot of another were found early yesterday morning. The foot was identified as belonging to Charles A. Peterson, the electrician, whose wife, half wild with grief and despair, insisted on helping the rescuers dig Thursday night, and did not leave the spot until the mutilated body had been discovered.

The body found early yesterday was identified as that of Michael Savage by his son. Death must have been instantaneous, as the head was crushed beyond recognition, and the identification was by means of the clothing.

Two other bodies were dug out shortly before noon. One was near the West Broadway side of the building, and the other near the central section. Michael Flynn's body was identified by his son. Flynn was a plasterer, and had either obtained work Thursday or was there looking for employment, as he left home that morning in search of employment.

The third body was that of Michael O'Hare, one of those reported missing yesterday. The body was not badly mutilated, and was readily recognized. The bodies were all taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, to await the action of the Coroner.

The Body of Augustus Phillips was found at 4 o'clock last night. He was the truck driver whose horse had been found in the street outside the building after the crash. The body was almost without external injuries, the face only being slightly mutilated, and it was believed the man had died from suffocation.

It is thought that most of the men who had been listed as missing were hodcarriers who were standing at the foot of the elevator, either delivering hods of mortar or receiving empty hods at the time of the crash. The pile of mortar is just opposite the break in the building, and the men filed in and out across the fatal spot all day. The mortar was being used to put the first coat on the two upper east walls of the building, and the mass of wet white plaster that possibly caused the accident were at the top of the building, where they were to have been used to cover the rough, or brown, coat of plaster.

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, caused a notice to be served on E. Ireland, as agent, and John Ireland, as owner of the building, to be affixed to it, in which it was stated that the building had given way because of the excessive weight that had been placed on the upper floors. The two centre piers, with the girders they supported, fell, but whether they broke at the base or higher up cannot yet be learned.

Mr. Constable, when asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, said that he had not been able to definitely determine the cause of the accident, and that would be so he would say nothing further about it.

"When I have all this mass of fallen material removed, and am positive that no more bodies are in it," he said, "I will then determine the cause, if it be possible to do so. At present, at the best, anything that I could say would be largely conjecture."

Mr. Constable made a most careful examination of the walls, and ordered that they be shored up, although there is not a crack in them that is perceptible from the sidewalks. The theory advanced by some that the weakening of the building was due to quicksands under its foundation will not be found tenable, for none of the outer walls are shifted from where they were placed, nor have they settled even so much as to crack a single pane of glass in one of the windows, which would be an inevitable result had the walls settled or warped. There is not a cracked or broken brick in the street sides of the structure, except where they were struck by the mass that fell from above. Many of those who examined the walls carefully went away convinced that the disaster was due to faulty construction and overloading of the upper floors. It was remarked that the iron beams had not been set into the retaining walls more than three or four inches. The ironwork, it appeared, was not built around, as it is in the great buildings down town, but the ends of the beams were rested in the walls, as they are in small buildings.

Something gave way, it is thought, in the lower part of the building, and then all of the beams slipped from their resting places, doing but little damage, some of them hardly displacing the bricks about them, and none of them dislodging the stones upon which they rested, and fell to the cellar below, which is but about ten feet in depth. The ironwork was of good material, as shown by the twisted and bent condition of the beams and girders in the fallen mass. Whether it was properly bolted together where it joined the uprights is open to suspicion, for many of the matrices in which the pieces were placed—all, in fact, above the second floor—are complete, not even the bolt holes being torn out, many of which give no indication of having been used at all.

In the uprights supporting the second and third floors some twisted and broken bolts remain, but there are none in those above, nor are there any rough or broken edges. Those who noticed these things said that the collapse was unquestionably due to defective methods in building, and scouted the quicksand idea.

The cellar is but ten feet deep, the foundations go but little below it, the central piers that fell are at least sixty feet from the Third Street curb and twenty feet from the West Broadway curb, and no caving in of sewers, water mains, or other conduits has been discovered or suggested. The bank of the old Minnetta Brook was not so near the location of the bulding as to be able to affect it by any possibility.

At his office last night, Superintendent Constable said:

"I propose to get at the bottom facts and ascertain just what it was that caused that building to fall down; and until I have all the reports from my Inspectors covering the conditions which they, as experts, have discovered, I shall not make any report public. In other words, I shall wait until I have all the data in my possession, and then I shall be able to tell the public just where the fault lay that caused the disaster.

"From the present indications I shall not be able to prepare the report until Monday, for it does not look as if the work of clearing away the debris would be completed before Sunday. I have been all over the building, and on every floor to the roof itself, since the accident, having visited the building three times. Arrangements have been made by which it is provided that there will be Inspectors on duty there—the best Inspectors at my disposal—at all hours of the day and the night.

"In addition to these regular Inspectors I have experts at work who have volunteered their services for the benefit of the public. Now, I do not propose to attack any one or blame any one until I have all the reports before me. This is altogether a serious matter where some one is to be blamed for a calamity from which has resulted a loss of life.

"But when I finish my report I shall place before the public a statement which will positively establish the responsibility and settle the matter once for all. In fact, this very case will be the most complete vindication of my idea of the manner in which the Building Department, of which I am the head, should be conducted.

"All the data, the reports, plans, and diagrams illustrative of the case will be placed right on the table for the benefit of the public and the members of the press at the time when the final report is ready for publication."

"Have you not some reports from Inspectors since you have been in charge relative to the building?" was asked.

"None of any special interest; in fact, none which I have approved so that they have become a matter of public record."

"But how is it that this building was allowed to stand so long under your administration, if it was dangerous?"

"The building was mainly built under the previous administration," Mr. Constable replied, "but I cannot give any further facts, as I have said. I shall be absolutely fearless in my administration of the law, and I now give notice to all, contractors, real estate men, speculators, every one of them, that the laws as they stand on the statute books will be enforced to the letter while I hold this position."

Contractor Galligan, who is clearing away the débris, says that it will require several days in which to clean up the wreck. All the small material will first be taken out in the search for bodies.

Recorder Goff yesterday said he had instructed the District Attorney's office to make a thorough examination of the accident that it might discover the culpable person.

Acting District Attorney Davis said the office will take no action until after the Coroners' office has finished its investigation. Coroner Fitzpatrick gave notice that he will impanel a jury of civil engineers and business men, and hold an inquest Aug. 16.

The building was visited by thousands of persons yesterday. The police had great difficulty keeping the throng moving and preventing trucks and carts from driving through the lines that they had established.

What John Ireland Says.

BROOKHAVEN, L. I., Aug. 9.—John Ireland, the reputed owner of the building which collapsed in New-York yesterday, was visited by a reporter at this place to-day where he is spending the Summer.

When asked regarding the collapse and what he thought caused it, Mr. Ireland replied that he had not received any further information than was printed in the newspapers. He said he had written for particulars regarding the accident; that the building was done by contract, and that he gave the contracts to the most reliable firms, and is at loss to explain the collapse.

Mountaineering Memories.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

I had not long left a public school, and was unconscious of the possession of nerves. Given sufficient hold for hand and foot, I never felt any more inclination to fall in a place where a fall would carry me a couple of thousand feet to the bottom of a precipice than where it would only involve a tumble of a yard into soft snow. But to poise one's self in going down a series of steps that are merely tiny chips in hard ice, tilted up at an angle greater than that of an average roof—this sort of work demands some skill, which does not come by nature, but has to be acquired by experience. The only safe way, when a novice is of the party, is not to allow him to move, unless the man to whom he is roped is firmly anchored; and this course was repeatedly adopted on our descent.

It was, however, when we had reached the ice fall of the glacier that the incident occurred of which I have the most vivid recollection. The snow bridges over the crevasses had easily borne our weight in the early morning, when the frost still held them in its grip, but by the time we returned the sun had produced its effect, and I was not the only one of our party who went through in the fashion already described. Of course, the rope furnishes an absolute security, provided that the rest of the party are on what Mrs. Malaprop would call terra cotta; but I repeat that it is at first startling to find one's self swinging in buoyancy over an apparently bottomless abyss.

In a good many years of mountaineering I have encountered certain real dangers, but none, I think, which has impressed me so strongly as the imaginary peril of that sudden descent below the surface of the Aletsch glacier some thirty years ago.

The Women of the Cromwell Family.

From Good Words.

It reads like one of "life's little ironies" that Oliver's wife and eldest daughter should actually take a journey to Hampton Court, to be presented to his Majesty the King. Tradition declares that, later on, when the shadow of a death, such as had befallen no other English monarch, loomed darkly over that same King, Elizabeth pleaded for his life. It may very well have been so. The Protector's wife and mother would willingly have had fewer honors and more security. The latter, whom he had brought up to Whitehall to be near him, was wont to exclaim at every gun she heard fired: "My son is dead!"

It was in that son's arms that the venerable dame expired at the age of ninety-four; desiring him to bury her in some quiet cemetery, and by no means in Westminster Abbey. But Oliver would have it otherwise; and to that royal sepulchre the remains of Elizabeth were borne, with all the pomp that befitted the obsequies of a Queen. Alas! poor woman, she was not permitted to rest in peace. With the Restoration came a royal mandate for the casting forth of certain bodies, whose unauthorized dust might not mingle with that of England's highest. Twenty-one corpses were exhumed and thrown into a pit. The mother of Oliver Cromwell does indeed sleep beneath the shadow of historic Westminster, but it is in a dishonored grave.

Kate Well Is Dying.

Dr. Hartwell, house surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, notified Magistrate Mott, at the Harlem Court, yesterday, that Kate Well, one of the two sisters who were stabbed by Filippo Giampata, in East Eighty-eighth Street, Thursday, was in a dying condition, but that Rosaner sister, would probably recover.

I Can't Sleep

Is the complaint of many at this season. The reason is found in the fact that the nerves are weak and the body in a feverish and unhealthy condition. The nerves may be restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them upon pure blood, and this medicine will also create an appetite, and tone up the system and thus give sweet, refreshing sleep, and vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

MARRIED AND LIVED HAPPY EVER AFTER

Some Old Stories of Wooing Pleasantly Retold.

From The Boston Herald.

When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he answered: "Let him take which course he will, he will repent of it." The reply recalls that of the youth who, on being asked which of two roads was less bad, said: "Take either, and before you get half way you will wish you had taken the other."

When Gen. Lafayette was on his last visit to this country, two young men were introduced. He said to one: "Are you married?" "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "Happy man!" remarked the General. He then put the same question to the other, who replied: "I am a bachelor." "Lucky dog!" remarked the General. This embodies a wisdom which is lacking in Socrates's answer which I have quoted.

As a preliminary to marriage it is usual for the man to propose to the lady, and "popping the question" is presumably one of the most difficult and delicate of all human duties; but there are probably fewer failures in this than in any other department of human enterprise. Happily for man, there is a disposition on the part of the other sex in this, as in so many other matters, to meet him half way and make things easy for him.

When Prof. Aytoun was wooing Miss Wilson, the daughter of "Christopher North," editor of Blackwood's Magazine, he obtained the lady's consent conditionally on that of her father being gained. This Aytoun was too shy to ask, and he prevailed upon the young lady to ask for it herself. "We must deal tenderly with his feelings," said hearty old Christopher. "I'll write my reply on a slip of paper and pin it on your back." "Papa's answer is on the back of my dress," said Miss Jane, as she entered the drawingroom. Turning her round, the delighted suitor read these words: "With the author's compliments."

The Rev. John Brown of Haddington, the well-known author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible," according to the author of "Modern Scotch Anecdotes," was a man of singular bashfulness. In proof of the truth of this statement the author says his courtship lasted seven years. Six and a half years had passed away, and the reverend gentleman had got no further than he had been in the first six days. This state of things became intolerable. A step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. "Janet," said he one day, as they sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now six years and mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet. D'ye think I might take one, my bonnie lass?" "Just as you like, John; only be becoming and proper wi' it." "Surely, Janet; we'll ask a blessing." The blessing was asked, the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed: "Heigh, lass, but it is gude! We'll return thanks!" Six months later the pious couple were made one flesh, and, added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, "a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together."

A good story is told of an English minister who lived about seventy years ago. We may call him Smith, and he was a bachelor. He resisted many persuasions to marry, which his friends were constantly making, until he had reached a tolerably ripe age, and he himself began to feel the need of, or at least began to have new ideas of, the comfort of being nursed with woman's gentle care. Shortly after entering one of the circuits a maiden lady, also of ripe years, was strongly recommended to him, and his friends again urged that he would better get married, representing that the lady named would not refuse to accept him, notwithstanding his eccentricities. "Do you think so?" said the gentle, for he had a very perceptible lisp. "Then I'll go and thee her."

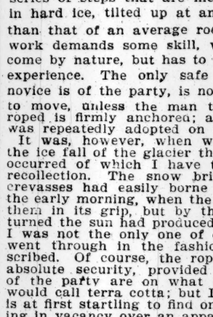
He was as good as his word. His ring at the door bell was answered by the serving maid. "Ith Mith P. within?" briskly but calmly asked the lover. "Yes, Sir; will you walk in?" "No, I thank you. Be kind enough to thay to Mith P. that I with to thpeak to her a moment." Miss P. appeared, and repeated the invitation to walk in. "No, thank you. I'll thoon explain my liththeneth. I'm the new Methodist preacher. I'm unmarried. My friends think I'd better marry. They recommend you for a wife. Have you any objection?" "Why, really, Mr. Sm—" "There, don't anther now. Will call thith day week for your reply. Good day."

On that day he appeared at the door of Miss P.'s residence. It was promptly opened by the lady herself. "Walk in, Mr. Smith." "Cannot, madam. I have not time. Start on my circuit in half an hour. Is your anther ready, ma'am?" "Oh, do walk in, Mr. Smith." "Can't, indeed, ma'am. Pleath anther me. Yeth or no?." "Well, Mr. Smith, it is a very serious matter. I should not like to get out of the way of Providence—" "I perfectly understand you, Mith P. We will be married this day week. I will call at thith hour. Pleath be ready ma'am." He called on that day week at that hour. She was ready. They were married, and lived happily several years.

A certain Justice in one of the New-Jersey cities, several years ago, had hardly opened business one morning in winter when a sleigh containing seven or eight persons came in from beyond the city limits and drove up to the Justice's door. They filed in with an air of business. His Honor was poking up the fire, when an old man beckoned him into a corner and whispered: "Got a job of splicing here for ye. My darter, Sarah, here, is going to hitch to that chap there with the blue comforter, and then we're going out to have some oysters." "All right, all right," was the reply, and in two minutes the official was all ready.

The man with the blue comforter pulled off his overcoat, laid aside his hat and extended his hand to Sarah. "I won't do it—I'll die first!" she said, as she shrank away. "She's a leetle timid—a leetle timid," explained the old man, while the mother rebukingly observed: "Sarah, don't you make a fool of yourself here. William will make you a good husband." "And don't you forget it!" added William. "Come Sarah." "I won't, unless we can go to New-York on a bridal tower!" she snapped. "You'd look nice bridal-towering round New-York with no better duds than ye've got!" said the mother. "Now Sarah, you stand up and git married!" "Be keerful, mother—don't make her mad," warned the old man. "Now, Sarah, if you back out everybody will laugh at us." "I don't keer! I want to travel." "You shall," said William. "Where?" "We'll all go to the house of correction." "'Taint far 'nuff."

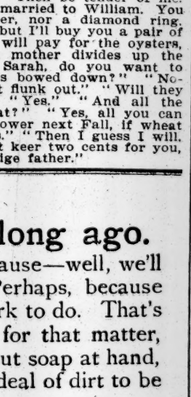
The old man beckoned William and Sarah aside, and began: "Now, Sarah, William just dotes on you." "But I want a bridal tower." "Yes, but you can't have one. The railroads are all snowed under, and towers have gone out of fashion, anyhow." "Then I want a diamond ring." "Now don't say that, Sarah, for I went to every store last Saturday, and they was all out of diamond rings." "Then I want a set of mink furs." "Mink furs! William, I know you'd buy 'em for her in a second, but they've gone out of style, and can't be had. Sarah I'm yer father, ain't I?" "Yes, dad." "And I've always bin tender of ye?" "Yes." "Then be tender of me. I want to see ye married to William. You can't have a tower, nor a diamond ring, nor a set of furs, but I'll buy you a pair of gaiters. William will pay for the oysters, and I'll see that mother divides up the dishes with ye. Sarah, do you want to see my gray hairs bowed down?" "No-o-o." "Then don't flunk out." "Will they be $2 gaiters?" "Yes." "And all the oysters we can eat?" "Yes, all you can stuff." "And a tower next Fall, if wheat does well?" "Yes." "Then I guess I will. Come, Bill, I don't keer two cents for you, but I want to oblige father."



These stopped using soap, long ago.

This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why. Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—Pearline. Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes, cleaning house, or any kind of washing and cleaning. 402



Millions NOW USE *Pearline*

CHANDLER ON CLEVELAND

A Non-Partisan Estimation of the Cabinet.

HIGH PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Has Intellectual Greatness, Is Industrious and Courageous, and Ranks Next to Jackson in Power of Will.

Senator W. E. Chandler in The Granite Monthly.

It is gratifying to notice that President Cleveland and his associates in his Cabinet, with their families, when they seek refuge from the heat of Summer and look for rest from official weariness, quickly turn to the waters, the forests, the valleys, and the hills of New-England. They will certainly be cordially welcomed to New-Hampshire by all citizens, without political criticism or personal intrusion.

* * * * * * *

The present Cabinet of President Cleveland, outside of legitimate political criticism, has not been the subject of serious animadversion. In the beginning there were complaints, particularly of some of the members new to public life, that they were not sufficiently patient and courteous while receiving callers. This is always the experience of new Administration, especially when most of the subordinate offices are to be changed. The faultfinding always ceases, and frequently those Secretaries who pleased the least in the beginning become the most noted for graciousness and for a spirit of accommodation and helpfulness.

It must be remembered that nothing is more trying to the nervous system than a constant succession of importunate callers on an infinite variety of subjects, great and petty, all coming to demand, and never to give, always seeking their own advantage, seldom to help or benefit him whom they address. It is an art only acquired by practice to be able to receive and dismiss the multitudes who throng the Executive Mansion and the departments without giving offense. Yet the President at stated times, and the Secretaries at nearly all hours, are accessible to all comers. A few years ago, with an English gentleman, I called and secured short talks in succession with the President and all but two Secretaries during the course of two hours. Such a result could not have been reached in a week in any other capital. Such accessibility cannot much longer be continued at Washington. It is breaking down the physical and mental powers of our Presidents and Cabinet Ministers, who all, however pleasant on the whole are their places, look forward to a certain 4th of March to give them rest. By the beginning of the next century a seclusion for the Executive and his Cabinet, which is now the exception, will become the rule. In the meantime no caller at any of the departments who is reasonable in his expectations need fear that he will not receive courteous treatment, appropriate attention, and all the consideration to which he or his business is fairly entitled. Reported exceptions to this rule are almost universally the fault of the callers themselves. The members of the present Administration will compare favorably in these and most other respects with their best predecessors. Whatever faults or mistakes may be revealed by the light of the intense and piercing fires of the political canvass of 1896, it is a pleasure to-day to make of record only their good traits and deeds.

* * * * * * *

In view of Mr. Cleveland's phenomenal political successes, it is impossible not to attribute to him intellectual greatness. During his first term as President his message of December, 1887, demanding tariff reduction, undoubtedly caused his own and his party's defeat in the canvass of 1888. Yet he retained his political supremacy during four years in private life, was renominated in 1892, and again entered the Presidential office, renewed his demand for tariff legislation, and secured the passage of the dubious act of August, 1894. Although his party is overwhelmingly in favor of the free coinage of silver, he has persistently and undauntedly opposed its policy. Whatever else may be said of him, he will never be called weak. Whether dealing with the tariff, with financial problems, with foreign relations, or with appointments to office, he has always formed and expressed his own opinions and enforced his views and decisions in the conduct of the executive branch of the Government. Industrious, sagacious, independent, persistent, and courageous, whatever judgment history may pass upon the principal acts of the eight years of his iron rule, he will certainly stand as the President of greater power of will than any of his predecessors, except only Jackson.

Walter Quinton Gresham of Chicago, Ill., Secretary of State, * * * accepted the invitation of Mr. Cleveland to leave the bench and become Secretary of State. By law, the Secretary of State is next in line of succession to the office of President in case of the death, resignation, or inability of both the President and the Vice-President. Gen. Gresham, although born and growing to manhood in Southern Indiana, was, like his father, intensely hostile to slavery under circumstances unfavorable to such sentiments. He entered with ardor into the war for the Union, which destroyed slavery; he fought bravely, and his health is impaired by his honorable wounds; his personal integrity and purity of character are unimpeachable; he has never accumulated any fortune, and he has rendered civil services to his country as a United States Judge, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State, with zeal and fidelity unquestioned. He is unassuming in his manners, attractive in conversation, and devoted to his personal friends, who do not fail to reciprocate that friendship under all conditions.

John Griffin Carlisle of Covington, Ky., the Secretary of the Treasury, * * * was called from the Senate to become Secretary of the Treasury on March 7, 1893. Mr. Carlisle's title to distinction would not be denied even without reference to the high public offices which he has held. His mind is clear, his temper even, his manners are courteous, and in writing and in speech he has few superiors. The department which he conducts is the largest and most difficult of all, and the burdens upon the physical and mental powers of the Secretary are too great to be borne by any one for any great length of time without injury, as the experience of his predecessors proves. Mr. Carlisle has so far well endured the strain. The routine work of the various divisions of the Treasury has been well done, and he has given to the solution of the troublesome financial questions which have surrounded the Administration unremitting thought and persistent endeavor.

Daniel Scott Lamont of New-York City, the Secretary of War, * * * went to Washington to become private secretary to President Cleveland, and served in that capacity with notable ease, grace, and ability through

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MIDSUMMER FICTION

Colonial New-England Pictured.

IN OLD NEW-ENGLAND. The Romance of Colonial Fireside. By Hezekiah Butterworth. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Pardon Ponder is a story teller with delightful powers—your New-England improvisatore, if you choose to call him so—for though he may tell of the customs of the ancients in good prose, he lapses every now and then into poetry, reciting old-fashioned ballads. Pokanoket House looked out on Mount Hoke and Narragansett Bays, and was hallowed with the memories of Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, and Pardon Ponder, or Hezekiah Butterworth, gives you the stories of the past in a very jolly, rollicking manner. The tales, with their mysteries and their fun, are generally founded on Colonial incidents, and you might recall "The Ingoldsby Legends."

The first story, "The Haunted Oven," gives, in another dress, the well-known legend of the baker who used a gravestone for the hearth of the oven. When the loaves came out the hearthstone side, the dough, when baked, bore certain characters. Squire Pettijohn, not through thrift, but because he wanted his departed wife, Delight, to repose under a more appropriate tombstone, removed the old one and had a nice new one put in its place. From that arose certain remarkable complications, with happy terminations.

"Wych Hazel, the Jew," is a kindly legend, having to do with Abnerjonah, a name probably due to the jumbling of the first and second name. It is about Newport, before the Truro period. The Abnerjonahs must have come from Curaçoa, or may be originally from Cadiz. Abnerjonah lost his ships at sea, and was bankrupt, but he worked and he worked until he paid all his debts. If you do not believe it, you have only to look at the great earthen jars which have remained, in which, it is said, Abnerjonah kept his money. These jars were oil or olive jars, such as are in use in Spain to-day.

"In Old New-England" is a charming book of stories, as cleverly conceived as they are pleasantly written.

By an Old Hand.

DR. HATHERN'S DAUGHTERS. A Story of Virginia. In Four Parts. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. $1.50.

"Life at the Elms," "Fanny and Jack," "Fann, Ann, and Jack," and "Katy and Carl" make up the various parts of this romance. The story has to do with the civil war, and begins with the restitution of a pet pony, Black Beauty, captured by the Federal troops from Fanny Hathern. It is Colonel Errington who does the handsome thing. With that for a start, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes begins and writes a long story, which concludes with the decoration of certain graves. The ending is appropriate—"My eyes are full of tears, and I cannot write any more."

James Otis's New Work.

HOW TOMMY SAVED THE BARN. By James Otis. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

There were three little waifs the Society shipped to Mr. Hiram Hackett of Monroe Corner, Me., and the children were Luke, a cripple; a girl who had taken care of Luke, and Tom, a newsboy. When the Hacketts, though they were nice enough people, heard of the coming of the children, they hardly liked it. Luke, Garriphilia, (Garry for short) and Tom soon, however, won all their affections, and when Tom caught the tramps setting fire to the barn and helped so nobly in putting it out, then the Hacketts appreciated what the little waifs could do. Mr. James Otis is particularly happy with his children's stories.

A Three-Decker in One Volume.

THE STORY OF A MARRIAGE. By Mrs. Alfred Baldwin. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

This novel is the old-established English three-decker, with much beam, rather slow in progression, but not exactly manned in the conventional manner. Following the indication of the title, Mrs. Baldwin writes the story of a silly marriage. Lawrence Temple has many fads. He is a vegetarian, a teetotaler, and none the worse for that, for these fads concern himself alone, but for the regeneration of mankind he believes that it is necessary to fuse all classes into one by marriage. He carries out that idea practically by marrying Bessie Jarvis, the daughter of a penurious market gardener. Bessie's mother was a silly and stupid mother. Lawrence is an Oxford man, highly educated, with money, and of a good family.

The Jarvis girls—for Bessie had a sister—are grossly ignorant, and inclined to go to the bad. Philip might have married, if he pleased, that nice young person, Helen Wentworth. After marriage he tries to educate his wife. She is as dull as a clod. She will wear a brass thimble, and that gives her hand an unpleasant odor. That is the beginning of Philip's disillusionment. Worse than that, Mrs. Temple absolutely throws herself in the way of Job Tolley, who is a cheesemonger's assistant. If it had not been for Philip, Bessie would have been Mrs. Job Tolley. Philip's craze about bettering mankind by making a stupid marriage falls to the ground when his wife runs away from him. But Mrs. Temple comes to her senses when Job leaves her and marries another woman. What else could be expected of a woman who, when her educated admirer, as an engagement gift, gave her the "Heart of Midlothian," tells him plump that she would rather have had "six yards of magenta ribbon"? Bessie dies. Philip hardly regrets her, and he finally marries Helen. There are amusing bits in the novel telling how Philip and his three equally eccentric friends kept house together and tried to clean greasy plates by sticking them in the fire. Philip wanted no intellect in his first wife, and he found that with a vengeance, and perhaps Mrs. Temple the second never quite forgave her husband for his stupidity.

Leads the Reader a Dance.

THE MAKING OF MARY. By Jean Forsyth. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

What a dance Jean Forsyth's heroine, Mary Mason, leads you! Mary was a waif of too little importance to have her lineage traced out. Harum-scarum Mary really had no mission in life but to exist at somebody else's expense! Lucky was it for the girl that she met a friend in Mrs. Gemmel, who was queer and a theosophist and a believer in Karma, but then Mrs. Gemmel's husband was editor of The Echo, who seemed, as natural to his lofty condition, to have everything but common sense. How many things did not Mary try to do, and in each was a miserable failure. Maybe she was talented as a flirt, but men soon tired of her. At last she became a nurse. That really did suit her. It was the pink and white cap that was so attractive, and the possibilities of amusing herself with the young sawbones in the hospital, for Mary had no objections to fascinating even a head waiter on a steamboat. At last, when Lincoln Todd and Flaker had given her up, Mary took smallpox and lost her skin-deep beauty, for that was all she had. Then, as nurse Dean said to her, "instead of seeing how much you can get out of everybody, turn round and see how much you can do for them." In "The Making of Mary" there is a fund of originality, and the explanation of many a shallow and selfish person. It is a rather sad conclusion to think that the smallpox was the making of Mary.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending July 13, 1895.

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By Daniel Defoe. Edited by George A. Aitken, in 16 vols. New volume. A Journal of the Plague Year written by a citizen who continued all the while in London. * * * By Daniel Defoe, with illustrations by J. B. Yeats. 16mo, cloth. $1.00. The same, large paper. $1.75 net. Limited number.

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ELECTION, EXCISE, AND HOTEL LAWS

THE EXCISE AND HOTEL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, as Amended to the Legislative Session of 1896. By Robert C. Cumming and Frank B. Gilbert, Attorneys at Law and Assistants to the Commissioners of Statutory Revision. Albany: Matthew Bender.

JEWETT'S MANUAL FOR ELECTION OFFICERS AND VOTERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Containing the General Election Law and Additional Laws Regulating the Conduct of Elections in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. By F. G. Jewett, Clerk to the Secretary of State. Albany: Matthew Bender.

The first of these volumes, bound in law sheep, contains the excise laws, public officers' laws, provisions of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure applicable to violations of the excise laws; local acts relating to excise in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo; United States statutes and regulations relating to the payment of taxes by liquor dealers; and statutes relating to the rights, liabilities, and duties of hotel keepers.

The book has been produced in order that there may be a proper understanding of the excise and hotel laws by those whose duty it is to enforce them, and by others whose interests are connected with the business that they effect. As the consolidated Excise Laws of 1892 repealed all of the principal excise laws, (for although some of the former provisions were re-enacted they were materially changed when re-enacted,) this book will be found of great value in properly applying the decisions of the courts made under the old laws. The book is really a codification of the excise and hotel laws, and at the end of each section as given, the former laws that bear upon the same points are mentioned, with all decisions referring thereto. It is the first time that State and Federal laws bearing upon excise matters have been placed in the same volume and their bearing upon each other shown. A full list of necessary forms has been added to the text of the book.

Mr. Jewett has compiled his manual for the purpose of enabling the voters in this State fully to prepare themselves to cast properly their ballots, and to know that they are properly counted after they are cast. The necessity for works such as Mr. Jewett's is evident. Since the adoption of the so-called "blanket ballot," which is a radical change from all methods of voting that have heretofore existed, no general election has been held. Voters consequently are ignorant of its provisions, and without some such manual as this they would go to the polls in November entirely unacquainted with the law. He gives a form of the "blanket ballot," in his book, properly folded and ready to be deposited in the box, except that the names of those for whom one may wish to vote are not checked off. The manner in which this should be done he fully explains. All the election laws, the new Senate and Assembly districts as reapportioned under the new Constitution, the provisions of the Penal Code, the general laws and sections of the Constitution relating to elections and elective officers, State naturalization law, the duties of those who control the election machinery, and many other matters necessary to a thorough familiarity with elections are given in a compact and properly arranged form. To these, notes and forms are added to make every part of the work readily understood.

LITERARY NOTES

—A new child's story by Frances Hodgson Burnett will be published by the Scribners in the Autumn, with the title, "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress; a Story of the City Beautiful." It is of about the same length as "Fauntleroy," and will be issued in the same style.

—The Critic of to-day observes the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Joseph Rodman Drake by printing an article on Drake by Richard Henry Stoddard, with a portrait.

—The Scribners will bring out at an early day a new and revised edition of Mommsen's "History of Rome," printed from new plates.

—A cheap reprint of the letters of Gornowy Owen, the Welsh poet, who lived in the last century, and, after coming to this country, died in needy circumstances in Virginia, has been brought out in Wales. Owen's life was mainly spent in drudgery in various curacies, his income ranging from $130 to $250 a year.

—At the recent sale of the first portion of the library of George A. Sala, seven volumes of Burke's works and nine of Pope's went for 1 shilling. The total realized for the 8,000 volumes was only $4,258. Many of the volumes were handsomely bound.

—In the Autumn the Scribners will publish a new book for children by Howard Pyle. It is a fanciful fairy tale called "The Garden Behind the Moon; a Real Story of the Moon-Angel." Mr. Pyle will illustrate as well as write the book.

—No sale has yet been made of the library formed by the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, but efforts are still put forth in England to make a sale there. It seems not unlikely that the Guildhall will be the ultimate destination of the collection. In a long article The London Times says that, "of all the numerous libraries formed during the past half century, it may be safely said that not one is so remarkable. It is not distinguished so much on account either of its size or its commercial value as of its manifold interest to philologists. In that respect, indeed, it is absolutely unique, the first, and possibly the last, of its peculiar character. Several attempts have been made to dispose of it, but so far without success. Some of these attempts have been frustrated by the altogether prohibitive pecuniary value placed upon the library. It was, we understand, offered to the Marquis of Bute for £40,000, if not more, and probably to other likely purchasers for a similarly high amount. In all probability the collection cost the late Prince quite that sum, possibly, indeed, much more. The charm of the library lies in its completeness as a whole, and the same may be said in an even more emphatic manner of its commercial value. In February last 600 duplicates from the collection were offered for sale by auction, with the result that the absurd total of £70 13s. was obtained. This gives an average of under half a crown per lot. Many of these duplicates were very rare, and included the finest collection of Basque literature ever offered for sale. The same disaster would follow the bulk of Prince Bonaparte's library if it came into the auction room. The Common Council will be asked to grant to the Library Committee of the Guildhall the paltry sum of about £350 to effect the necessary structural alterations in view of the possible purchase, by public subscription or otherwise, of this valuable library. That the grant will be readily and unanimously acceded to there cannot be the slightest doubt, and that the Guildhall Library is the proper place for such a collection of books is obvious. The amount at which the vendors are now prepared to sell will perhaps not be known until arrangements are more advanced, but the library is not worth £40,000—a tenth of that amount would be nearer the mark."

—The Athenaeum prints two letters of Mr. Froude's, written in 1801, from Valladolid, in which he tells of his labors while at work in Spanish archives. Mr. Froude was clearing up doubtful passages in the history of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and light could only be had by means of the Simancas documents. He writes that "the value of the documents here lies less in the facts which they contain than in the insight they gave into the secret passions and motives of the great actors in European history." As to the documents in the Paris Library, he says they are readily accessible, and "we can go there at any time," but "Simancas is a pile of brown bricks, with holes in them, where people live like rabbits and burrow in the midst of a wilderness of brown sand, in the worst climate in the world, and 800 miles from England. The gold must be dug out from here, or it will remain here till doomsday." The Napoleonic Government knew of the value of these Simancas documents, having appropriated some 40,000 letters in 1809. Mr. Froude found fault with the French archistes for their want of acquaintance with the Spanish papers.

—Among the curiosities exhibited at the sixth International Geographical Congress in London were the portolani, which may be roughly described as the actual working pilot maps of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The colored drawings made by Capt. John White in 1585 were shown, and from these the illustrations in Harriot's "Virginia" were engraved in 1590. The series of manuscript maps contained the charts and drawings made by Lieut. James Cook on his first voyage in 1768-77. The biggest volume, devoted to maps, is of Dutch make, and was probably presented to Charles II. It is a volume in its original Dutch binding, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with a width of 3 feet 2 inches. Evelyn, in his "Diary," mentions this mammoth volume. "I saw a vast book of mapps in a volume neere 4 yards large," which was a little exaggeration of Evelyn's. A curious chart is one showing the track of the Spanish Armada round the British island. There was to have been a tapestry commemorative of the event, to be hung in some English palace, but it never was made, and the probability is that this chart was to serve for the design of the tapestry.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

AN ISLAND PRINCESS. A Story of Six Weeks—and Afterwards. By Theo. Gift. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

JEWETT'S MANUAL FOR ELECTION OFFICERS AND VOTERS IN THE

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STATE OF NEW-YORK. Containing the General Election Law and Additional Laws Regulating the Conduct of Elections in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Compiled, with Amendments to Date, with Notes, Forms, and Instructions, by F. G. Jewett. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender.

A WILDCAT ATTACKS TWO WOODCHOPPERS

She Makes a Desperate Fight in Behalf of Her Young.

Fromk The Philadelphia Times.

As James Hanna and William Roke, woodchoppers, were about to take two young wildcats from a hollow log near Natalie, Penn., Wednesday morning, the mother cat appeared on the scene. In the fight that ensued, the female wildcat was brained, and both men were severely injured. Hanna and Roke were on their way to work, when their attention was attracted by cries that sounded like those of an infant. The men finally discovered that they came from a large log. In the log the woodchoppers saw two little wildcats nicely curled in a nest. Thinking that the mother was not in the vicinity, they determined to steal them. When the first of the little creatures was taken out, he set up a howl that could be heard a great distance, and a second later there was an answering cry.

Before the men could make their escape, the mother suddenly bounded out of the bushes and attacked them. Hanna and Roke picked up their axes and defended themselves as best they could, but for some time it looked as though the infuriated animal would get the better of them. Finally Hanna managed to strike the wildcat on the head with his axe, splitting open the skull and stretching her lifeless on the ground. The cubs are now being exhibited at the home of George Rickert, in Natalie, while their mother's pelt was taken by Hanna.

Yggdrasill and Eirik Magnusson.

From The London Daily News.

Thanks mainly to Mr. Carlyle, every one has heard of the tree Yggdrasill, the world tree of Norse mythology, on which Odin was hanged, a god sacrificed to himself. Apparently much that we have taken for granted about this tree is wrong—at least, if Mr. Eirik Magnusson is right. In his "Odin's Horse," (S. P. C, K.,) Yggdrasil is not so much a tree, it seems, as a horse! The full name is Yggdrasill's askr." Ygg (Yggr) is a change of "uggr," which means "awe," "fear," the "Awer," the terrible one—that is, Odin. From "uggr," we presume, comes the pleasing Scotch word, "ugsome," or hideous, awful. "Drasill" is a poetic word for a horse; so Yggdrasill stands for Awer's (that is, Odin's) horse. Now "askr" is our "ash," so Askr Yggdrasills is "the ash tree of the horse of Odin," not the "Ash Ygg's steed," as others vainly boast. The public, as Mr. Magnusson remarks, and minor poets, we may add, in particular, are not likely to give up "a long-lived pet name" without a struggle. It is the common notion that Odin was once hanged on the world ash tree, and Prof. Bugge argues that this legend is a Norse view of the Christian doctrine of the crucifixion. The first Northmen who heard of Christianity were not unlikely to make a wild mixture of Biblical facts and heathen fancies. There really does exist a stanza of an old poem in which (as it stands) Odin is made to inform the public that he was "hanged on a windy tree," though not on "Yggrasill's askr," or the world ash. But there is no mention elsewhere in old myth of an incident so astonishing.

There is a poem in which Loki, the Norse Mephistopheles, deliberately pours out all the scandal which he knows about the other gods, "What he did not know was not knowledge," and his remarks are a chronique scandaleuse. But he never says that Odin was hanged and taken down alive, like Michael Hamilton, in 1420, or "half-hanged Maggie simmons," in the last century. Now, Loki was not the god to keep back this discreditable circumstance if he was acquainted with it. In fact, it is only mentioned in the one stanza of the "Havamal." Mr. Magnusson learnedly disposes of that stanza—or rather, of three lines in it—as the result of a late post-Christian confusion. The heathen Norse had no idea of sacrificing a god to himself, though the Aztecs and other people had the notion. The whole remarkable myth springs from the false reading of a single word. The verses are a spurious late interpolation. Yggdrasill is no tree, but Odin's eight-legged horse. And why eight-legged? One might answer than an eight-legged horse would be expected to go twice as fast as an ordinary common limited quadruped. But Mr. Magnusson thinks that the horse is the wind, his eight legs are the eight Norse points whence the wind blows. This horse must pasture somewhere, and he does pasture in the Askr Yggdrasill's, in the world-wide Ark of Odin's horse, who is commonly called Sleipner, the "slip-footed one." Of course Odin could not be hanged on his own horse; all that is a late Christian confusion. Such are the novel conclusions of Mr. Magnusson, and a considerable bet may be laid, at odds, that Mr. Vigfussen would not accept them without a struggle. Meanwhile minor poets must be careful in treating of Yggdrasill. It is not a tree, it is a horse; but some time may pass before the delicate distinction sinks into the public mind.

Fruits of Missionary Work in Africa.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

"Well," said I to the Rev. Thomas Moody, after his lecture on Central Africa on Monday night, "what's the use of all the sacrifices you make to preach Christianity to those Africans? What good does it do them to be converted, after all, and how can you tell they are converted?" "You can tell they are converted easily enough," was the reply. "They stop stealing and lying and they are willing to lay down their lives for you. They help their wives, too, in the work which the women ordinarily do alone, cutting the wood and carrying heavy burdens. Conversion does them all the practical good which it does any people."

"Which class does your preaching reach—slaves or freemen?" "Well, both classes, but principally the slaves; this seems to be true everywhere; the lower classes are most easily reached."

"How does the success of the work with the Africans compare with the success in other mission fields?" "It is greater in Africa; in sixteen years 1,300 natives have been converted; in many countries it takes twelve or fifteen years to make a single conversion. The difficulty with our work is not the people, but the climate. During the five years that I have been there I have seen one half of the white population of 1,200 die, and only three or four were killed by the natives."

Mr. and Mrs. Moody returned from Africa last October; they go back to their work in September.

Dr. Fiske's Inclination to History.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

"Is it because you are an American, Mr. John Fiske, that you write almost exclusively American history?" I asked this question of the distinguished writer whose lectures on early American history are so full of interest. "Well, I don't know but that may have something to do with it; yet my first deep interest in American history, as such, came from the work of arranging the American history department in the library at Harvard, when I was acting librarian. The task was a considerable one, but I became very much interested in it before I finished. I had planned to write my book on "The Discovery of America," before I went to college; my interest in that subject having been aroused because the discovery of America was, perhaps, the most important result of the Renaissance. In the history of this period I had a very great interest."

American Dentists Elect Officers.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—The annual meeting of the American Dental Association came to a close this afternoon. Dr. J. Y. Crawford of Nashville, Tenn., was honored with a re-election for President. The other officers elected are: First Vice President—Dr. James McManus of Hartford; Second Vice President—Dr. Thomas Fillebrown of Boston; Recording Secretary—Dr. George H. Cushing of Chicago; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Emma Eames Chase of St. Louis; Treasurer—Dr. Henry D. Morgan of Nashville; Executive Committee—J. N. Crouse, Louis Ottofy, and W. H. Jackson. The association decided to meet at Saratoga the first Tuesday of August, 1896.

THE NURSES DRUNKARDS

Doctors in Flatbush Hospital Give Prescriptions to Them.

LIQUOR FOR ALL WHO HAVE MONEY

Assemblymen Hear a Story of Dissipation, Abuse, and Neglect in Kings County — Testimony of Nurse Williams.

Hugo Hirsh, counsel for the Assembly Committee that is investigating the Charities Department affairs in Kings County, is slowly dragging out the story of the mismanagement of the various institutions of the county.

His first witness yesterday was John W. Williams, who was formerly a nurse in the Flatbush Hospital.

Q.—What is the general character of the nurses? A.—The men are not only ignorant, but brutal, and in many cases given to drunkenness. One nurse, named Welsh, who is still employed in the hospital, is given to "running" old and weak men.

Q.—Is there any difficulty in getting liquor in the hospital? A.—No difficulty at all, if you have money. The internes, the nurses, give prescriptions, which are charged to beds.

He testified that William Casey, an unpaid attaché, made money by supplying liquor to anybody in the hospital who could pay for it. He said that Barney McTierney, a nurse in Ward No. 5, was so unintelligent that he made it unpleasant for every one.

Q.—In what respect does he make trouble for the patients? A.—Well; if a man is sick he is not supposed to do anything, but this man compels them to do the his work—the very work that he is paid for. The wards should be washed and cleaned every Wednesday and Friday by the nurses, but the patients are obliged to do this, and if they make a kick their cards are taken down and they are rushed out into the street. All the patients have to work in every ward.

Q.—In the fever ward, too? A.—Yes; they have to work in the fever ward, too; that is to say, the patients who are not confined to their beds.

Q.—Do you know Thomas Healey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is he a drinking man? A.—He was called the tank of the hospital. There was a pretty tough gang up there at the time, and he was up against them all the time. He was intoxicated all the time. I have seen him come on duty when I was a patient in Ward 13 so drunk that he could not stand, and then he remained on duty all night after having done day duty. I have seen the patients so scared that they were afraid to take the medicine unless the doctors. They were liable not to get their medicine half the time. Another thing, the nurses out there are so highly educated that they can't read the directions on the bottles, and have to ask the patients to read them.

Q.—Are the doctors' instructions to the nurses given in writing or verbally? A.—Verbally; and then they have to depend upon the instructions on the bottles.

The witness testified that as long as a man could move on his crutches or on his hands he would not get a bed.

He also said that Otto Sherman, a typhoid-fever patient, was in need of assistance once night when Nurse Healey was on duty. Healey, he said, was drunk. The patient was feverish, and wanted water, and he rapped to attract the nurse. Healey swaggered over to the patient, and, after cursing him, gave him a drink. Continuing, the witness said:

"In Winter it was so cold that the patients froze to death. I have seen the thermometer at 48 at 5 o'clock in the morn—thermometer at 48° at 5 o'clock in the morn—were going about with six suits of underclothing, and covered with blankets, and stockings drawn over their shoes. The night nurse would go into Ward 12 and anchor there."

Q.—What do you mean by "anchor" there? A.—Well, they would go in there and stay, because it was warmer. I laid myself for seven hours in bed when I was perfectly helpless, waiting for this night nurse to come in and give me a little bit of a turn on my bed, if it was only a quarter of an inch, in order to get me off the wrinkles that had formed below me. The man that slept on the other side of me said: "Do not hesitate to call on me if you want help." But I knew they were suffering from the same disease as myself and were almost as helpless.

Q.—How was the building heated during the Winter? A.—There was no heat all last Winter. The fires were put out at 8 o'clock, and not started till 4 the next morning. There was no fire during the day at all.

Q.—What was the reason for this? A.—I suppose it was to save expense.

Williams said Dr. Arnold went through the wards only once in six weeks, unless he had occasion to visit them by reason of a visit from the Grand Jury or important visitors.

Nurse Williams also testified that tailors employed to repair clothing of the patients spent most of their time making clothes for the doctors.

There were accommodations, he said, for only 250 patients, and yet he had seen 800 patients in the hospital.

Williams said the average number of deaths was 500 a year, and that most of the undertaking business was done by McCanna & Sons, the firm of which the Chief Engineer was a member.

Sanitary Engineer Johnson of the Department of Health, who examined the hospital at the suggestion of Mr. Hirsh, said that he found the place in a shocking condition and full of reeking odors. The investigation will be continued to-day.

Capturing Wild Geese, Kolguev.

From A. Trevor Battye's "Ice Bound in Kolguev."

Exactly at 9 o'clock the advance guard of the swimming geese came around the corner of the creek. It was one solid phalanx of brent. They seemed to be by far the fastest swimmers, for behind them, at a considerable distance, followed a smaller lot of gray geese, some swimming, some running. Then, with one accord, all these gray geese rose—500 perhaps there were.

And now the body of the brent were exactly opposite the entrance to the nets, and about them in a half circle were the boats. Round and round they swam, but refused to leave the water. The boats did not dare to close in for fear the geese would break. It was a ticklish moment. The geese would not make the land. Then a single old bean goose stepped out and ran up the bank. He was quickly followed by one or two more, and then by the first of the brent. The last bird was in, and then we closed the rear. Not a brent had flown, not a brent had dived, not one escaped. Of all that army every bird was in the net—a dense, black, moving mass.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8 A. M.—2,025 Third Avenue; Henry Harris; damage trifling.

11:15 A. M.—268 Sixth Avenue; John Stroh; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—470 Tenth Avenue; Margaret Johnson; damage, $5.

12:50 P. M.—91 West Street; Armstrong & Co. and others; damage, $400.

1:45 P. M.—220 Second Street; Joseph Galamberty; no damage.

3 P. M.—268 Cherry Street; Fritz Goldstein; damage, $10.

6:25 P. M.—49 East Twenty-first Street; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—340 West Thirty-seventh Street; Frank Brown; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—34 Norfolk Street; Meyer Solomon; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—39 Carmine Street; Mme. Mozoyer; damage, $500.

8:40 P. M.—314 Mott Street; Paul Vicinto; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—1,388 Railroad Avenue; Frank Gilbert; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—467 West Street; American Biscuit Company; damage unknown.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The Catholic University has received a donation of $2,500 from M. L. Hoffer of Paris, to be added to the library fund.

Flemington, N. J., Aug. 9.—Miss Minnie Frace, daughter of Martin Frace, one of the victims of the Quakertown church catastrophe, which was struck by lightning Sunday, died this afternoon without fully recovering consciousness. Sexton Asa Bowman and Magistrate Hoff are both suffering intense pain from burns and shock. The other victims are recovering slowly.

Decatur, Ind., Aug. 9.—A party of women and children were returning from a picnic last night when the horses became unmanageable and jumped from a thirty-foot embankment. Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Mrs. Erwin, and Mrs. Noah Mangold of this city were fatally injured, and Mrs. Duncan and two small children were seriously hurt.

PARADE LICENSES NOT GRANTED

Acting Chief Conlin Refuses Three Requests—Punishment of the Men Arrested Wednesday.

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday carried out his determination to put an end to the scenes of disorder which have attended night parades of returning chowder parties by refusing permits in three instances. Applications were made to the Acting Chief by three chowder parties to parade at night and have fireworks.

"I am not going to give any more permits," he said, "for night parades of noisy, disorderly people. No one has a right, anyway, to set off fireworks except by consent of the Common Council.

"The cases in which I refused permits for to-day were simply political chowder parties that wanted to march around their districts and shoot off fireworks. I shall use my discretion in the granting of permission for these night parades. When I have reason to believe the parade will be attended with disorder I think I have a right to refuse a permit."

Mr. Conlin would not give the names of the associations to which he had refused permits.

President Roosevelt, speaking of the night parades, said: "We will grant no permits for parades that are apt to be attended with disorder, unless we are compelled to by the courts."

The Acting Captains had all the precinct commanders before him late yesterday afternoon and said to them:

"I want to call your attention to the fact that no permits are given for discharging fireworks at night. Any fireworks sent off is in violation of law. The people who have parades at night are in the habit of shooting off fireworks. This is in violation of the law, and I want it stopped and the guilty persons arrested. Another thing about these night parades is that there have been no police stationed along the line of march in some of the precincts.

Every station house is notified in advance about parades going through their districts. It seems that the commanding officers forget all about it, and on the nights of the parades no police are on hand. I don't want this to occur again.

"You must keep track of the parades and have men on hand to prevent disorder and preserve order.

The question of whether the Police Department has a legal right to refuse to give permits for night parades in the city was discussed by the Police Commissioners yesterday. President Roosevelt said it was clear to him that where it was known that disorder would attend a parade, the police had a right to refuse a permit.

Commissioners Grant and Andrews agreed with the President. They said they would look into the matter further.

The members of the "Tim Doolan" gang who were arrested Wednesday night by Central Office detectives while they were following the parade of the Joseph J. Welling Association were arraigned for sentence yesterday before Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Police Court.

One of the prisoners, Louis Hill, was at first thought to have sustained a fractured skull. He appeared in court with his head swathed in bandages, and was let off with a fine of $10. Magistrate Cornell announced his decision in the other cases as follows: Joseph Ferris, William Foster, John McLean, Joseph Farmer, Charles Wheeler, Michael Walsh, Robert Hopkins, and John McNally were each held in $500 for their good behavior for six months; Timothy Desmond, Thomas Tierney, and Thomas Freiney were each fined $10; Thomas Quinn, who was said by the detectives to be making an apparent effort to work and lead an honest life, was discharged with a warning to keep away from saloons and evil companions.

Three men who got into trouble at another celebration, the parade of the Carmine La Vecchia Association, in Mott Street last night, were also disposed of at the Tombs Court. They were Thomas B. Lynch of 53 Spring Street, James Torrelli of 266 Union Street, Brooklyn, and John Gorano of 304 Mott Street. They were arrested in front of the La Vecchia Association's headquarters, 280 Mott Street, Thursday night, and were charged with setting off fireworks after having been warned by the police not to do so. Lynch was discharged and Torelli and Gorano were each fined $1.

WORK OF REGENTS' DEPARTMENT

Secretary Dewey Explains Its Affairs to a Special Assembly Committee, and Replies to Charges.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Assemblyman Abell's special committee continued its tour of inspection of the Regents' Department to-day, and afterward Secretary Melvil Dewey took the stand and explained in detail the work of the Regents of the university and its various departments, and his own duties and authority.

Mr. Dewey took up the four columns of charges printed in an Albany paper last evening, and answered every one of them in detail. Some of them, he confessed, were true, saying he glorified in them, and that the criticism of the matters complained of was due to the ignorance of the writer. The other charges he denied specifically in the main.

He confessed to the charge that he had reduced the salaries in the department by 50 per cent. during his administration, and had doubled the working force thereby to keep pace with the increase in the work of the department.

Regarding the charge that he was an agent for the sale of bicycles, he explained that, if any of his employes wanted a wheel, he would advance the money without interest, to be returned in instalments of $5 monthly. Thus they were enabled by clubbing together to get their wheels at wholesale prices. Mr. Dewey said he lost $200 last year in thus endeavoring to gratify the desires of those in his department who wished wheels.

He explained his connection with the Library Bureau, saying that it was an institution established by the National Library Association in order that library novelties might be obtained at cost. He personally had never purchased anything for the Regents from the Library Bureau.

He said he paid the publishers $200 out of his own pocket to furnish his own publication to the State Library.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair, warmer in the interior, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, showers in afternoon, very high temperature during the day, cooler in the afternoon, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, southerly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, followed by showers in northern portion and slightly cooler in northern portion, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northern portion, variable winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair; variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, followed by showers, cooler, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

ARKANSAS, showers, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair in morning, followed by showers in the afternoon, cooler in extreme western portion, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, cooler in the evening, southerly winds. INDIANA, fair, southerly winds, becoming variable.

LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, slightly warmer in extreme notheast portion, southerly winds. UP

The New-York Times

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Matinée 2:00. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d st-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:00 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—Dorothy—8:30. Matinée 2:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	76	75	74
6 A. M.	77	70	74
9 A. M.	77	70	77
12 M.	80	84	83
4 P. M.	84	86	85
6 P. M.	80	82	85
9 P. M.	71	81	82
12 P. M.	66	81	80

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....76
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 6.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

NEW-YORK AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The death of Justice Jackson gives the President an opportunity which he will without doubt embrace to give the chief commercial community of the country a representation upon the bench of its highest tribunal. The argument for the appointment of a New-York lawyer to the vacancy is in fact overwhelming. It was brought forward in February, 1894, after the death of Judge Blatchford, so that the public was then familiarized with it, and it has gained rather than lost force during the interval. The City and State of New-York, as The Times pointed out at that time, furnish a very large proportion of the cases that are taken to the Supreme Court for decision, and familiarity with the commercial customs of this community is absolutely necessary to a right understanding of a large proportion of these cases. This knowledge a New-York lawyer has at his fingers' ends, while to an inland or a rural lawyer the acquisition of it would be a very formidable task. More than two-thirds of the customs revenue is collected here, and as a seaport New-York is of far more importance than all the other cities of the country put together. The corporations that are established here do a business that ramifies throughout the continent. It is really a distinct impairment of the usefulness of the Supreme Court that it does not contain a representative of New-York.

The President felt this when he last had the opportunity to fill a vacancy upon the bench of this tribunal, and attempted to remove the reproach by his appointment. The failure of this attempt is familiar to everybody, and also the reason for that failure. It is not to be supposed that this reason would be operative now that that resentment has subsided. The Senators must be as well aware as other people that to require that the candidate for the vacancy in the Supreme Court, being a New-York lawyer, should not have opposed the election of Maynard is tantamount to requiring that no New-York lawyer qualified for the place shall be permitted to take it.

There is another consideration, and a very important consideration it is. The salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, $10,000, may be regarded by lawyers in small towns as a professional prize. It is so far from being a professional prize in New-York that a lawyer of such standing as would entitle him to be chosen could not take the place without a very serious pecuniary sacrifice. Doubtless there are such lawyers who would be willing to accept it nevertheless, but they are lawyers who have made their fortunes, or, at least, who are at their ease, and who look upon the Judgeship as a dignified retirement from active practice. This implies that they are elderly men, whereas, since experience is as valuable to a Judge as to a man in any other occupation, the proper filling of the place requires that the man selected should not be past the prime of life. But a lawyer of the first class in the prime of life may very well feel that he cannot afford to take a place so attractive to an honorable ambition, unless he be also a man of much private fortune as puts him beyond care for his family. In that case only he might be expected to render a public service which would be in some sense gratuitous.

It is really true that the parsimonious notions that have heretofore actuated legislation upon the subject should be abandoned. The Judgeship of the Supreme Court ought to be in every sense a professional prize, and the salary of it to be much nearer than it is to a first-class professional income. To compare our judicial salaries with those paid in England is to explain why English lawyers look forward to Judgeships as the highest attainments of their profession, while American lawyers otherwise qualified doubt whether their duties to their families will allow them to accept Judgeships. From the Lord Chancellor with £10,000 a year, and the Lord Chief Justice with £8,000, and the Judges of the high courts with £5,000 each, it is a long step downward to the salaries of judicial officers in this country. No man can properly be required to serve the public in any peaceful profession at a pecuniary sacrifice, and the way to secure first-rate men for Judgeships is to offer them first-rate pay.

"LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION."

One of the phrases upon which defenders of connivance at violation of the excise law on Sunday are constantly ringing senseless changes is "liberal construction" of the law.

Now the only part of the law that is in the least pertinent reads: "Any person who, whether having a license or not, shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or give away, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, on Sunday, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Two qualifications are made to this, one applying to the "holder of a druggist's license," and the other to "the holder of an innkeeper's license."

So far as saloon keepers and store keepers are concerned, it is simply a misdemeanor to sell, or offer, or expose for sale any of the drinks designated "on Sunday," and it is the duty of those vested with the execution of the laws to have persons who commit misdemeanors arrested and put on trial.

In this simple prohibition of liquor-selling on Sunday what scope is there for "construction"? How does it differ construed strictly and construed "liberally"? What can it be made to mean except just plain "misdemeanor" for selling, offering for sale, &c., "on Sunday"? The law may not be liberal; it may be unjust or ridiculous, or what you will, and doubtless it ought to be changed, but it is capable of only one meaning, and it is law. Talking about "liberal construction" is nonsense. It is either to be enforced or it is not, and on the whole the well-being of society demands that laws shall be enforced and obeyed.

THE COMING LOCOMOTIVE.

While it is true that the alliance of the Westinghouse Electric Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works is a logical union suggested by the requirements of the electric motor industry, it is something more, and it has a significance beyond that which attaches to a reasonable division of labor and an attempt to avoid the cost of an unnecessary duplication of plant. As one of our trade contemporaries remarks, it would be a waste of energy for the Baldwin Company to set up new machinery for the electrical equipment of such running gear as it manufactures for use on railroads, and, on the other hand, it would be a similar waste for the Westinghouse concern to undertake the manufacture of locomotive frames, running gear, &c., for the construction of which the other company, with the experience of sixty years, has so perfect an establishment.

But we are talking about electric locomotives for heavy service, not about trolley motors, and the very word suggests the real significance of this alliance. There are in use now scarcely any electric locomotives, in the common acceptation of the term, although something approaching the locomotive of the future may be seen on the Nantasket Branch of the New-Haven Road, the Mount Holly Branch of the Pennsylvania Road, and in the Baltimore tunnel. The Baldwin and the Westinghouse Companies have become convinced that the demand for electric locomotives will grow rapidly in the near future. The steam locomotive which the Baldwin Company has been making for sixty years is not to be laid on the shelf right away, but that company has come to believe, we think, that it will gradually, but surely, be displaced by its electric successor, and has grasped the opportunity to take advantage of the coming change by joining forces with one of the two great electric motor companies which control the supply of such motors in the United States. The alliance is an exhibition of the foresight of both companies with respect to coming changes of very great importance, as well as an attempt to avoid the waste of unnecessary duplication, but a desire to prevent waste of energy by a division of labor is more clearly a motive on the part of the Westinghouse concern, for it would scarcely be practicable for the Baldwin Company to set up and use an effective electric motor plant of its own. Existing patents would stand in the way.

The allied companies propose to perfect and to offer to the steam railroad companies electric locomotives which they will buy and use. The resources of both concerns—the electric inventions, devices, and experts of the one; the methods, the expert locomotive and running-gear machinists of the other—will be taxed in the effort to produce a motor which the steam companies can use to advantage for any kind of service, but especially for the rapid and safe transportation of passengers on trains running more frequently than the steam trains run at the present time.

The demand first to be satisfied is for electric locomotives to draw passenger trains on the suburban roads of the trunk lines. This demand already exists. It has been caused by the competition of suburban trolley road which are extensions of railways in city streets. We showed a few weeks ago that two of the great companies having terminals in Chicago, and hitherto doing a large and profitable suburban business on their main roads, or on short suburban roads subsidiary to their through service, had been forced by this competition of frequent and cheap trolley service to make contracts for electric motors to be used in suburban traffic. One of these companies, the Chicago and Northern Pacific, now admits that its purpose is to substitute electric force for steam not only in suburban service, but also throughout its entire system. The Burlington Company's suburban business in and out of Chicago is threatened by a new corporation, which has undertaken to extend new trolley roads from the city to a dozen towns on that company's lines. The Burlington will probably be compelled to set up frequent electric service on its suburban roads. Similar competition elsewhere will soon drive other steam companies to use electric locomotives for suburban traffic.

The Westinghouse-Baldwin combination is already at work on the locomotives which this growing demand requires. It promises that the first product of its experts' efforts shall be ready for inspection before the month is out. This locomotive will be available, by variations of power, for use on elevated roads with a maximum speed of forty miles an hour, or in drawing suburban trains even at a speed of ninety miles. We do not think the step from suburban to long-distance traffic will be a long one, although for long-distance service the stimulating factor of suburban trolley competition will be wanting, and problems relating to economy on long lines are still to be solved.

EAGER FOR NOMINATIONS.

While there is much to be done to assure Democratic success at the polls on Nov. 5, and a great deal will depend upon the wisdom of the party in the settlement, before the State Convention, as far as possible, of petty factional disputes that have simply contributed to the success and comfort of the opponents of the Democracy, the efforts that have been made, since last Fall, to reassemble the Democratic Party on broad, strong lines, have met with such cordial and general approval as to have assured Democrats in every part of the State that harmony is desired and is possible, and that with its restoration the party will easily win at the polls.

The Rochester Herald directs attention to one sign that it has observed, and which it accepts as a result of the recovery from the Democratic divisions, disaffection, and despondency that were responsible in large measure for the reverses of that party in 1894. Six months ago, The Herald truly says, Democrats were not ambitious to secure places on the State ticket in 1895. All that is changed, now, and for every nomination to be made by the State Convention there are several eager and active Democrats, the rivalry for the honors of nomination resembling that which animated the Democrats when they were in full control.

Wherever candidates are appearing, and whenever their abilities and fitness for office are discussed, it is plain from the tenor of the Democratic press that there exists a general Democratic hope, amounting almost to conviction, that the choice of candidates will be made by a convention organized with the strictest regard for fairness and justice to the whole party. The aspirants for office must share this hope, and it is unquestionably encouraged by the belief that the State ticket will be selected by delegates acting with perfect freedom from dictation and with the determination to select candidates who will invite support by their merits as well as for the manner in which they were chosen.

The confidence that has been aroused should not be allowed to become chilled by anything that may be done by mistaken would-be leaders to assert their individual importance as superior to party unity and untrammeled party selection of the Democratic candidates of 1895. Day by day the prospect improves for those Democrats who have devoted their efforts, for many months, to secure assurances from leading men in all factions that they will contribute to bring about a union of Democrats that will be satisfactory to all and beneficial to all. To succeed to the extent that the most sanguine advocates of union aspire will be difficult, but substantial success will be as gratifying as it is practicable.

Some comfort to Democrats is offered by the contrasting indifference or reluctance of Republicans to "face the music" that will be made by a united Democracy for a ticket selected by a party rallied by the infusion into its members of the old spirit of confidence. Not even the consent of Controller Roberts to accept a renomination at the head of "the old ticket" would convince the warring Republican factions that the renomination of the present State officers is a sufficient reason to the voters for reelecting them. And until the voters of the State have had a chance to express their opinion, at the polls, of the work of the State administration, and particularly its imposition upon the taxpayers of a burden of $4,500,000 in taxation greater than that of last year, ought the Republicans to be over sure that "the old ticket" is a good battle cry for 1895.

CATHOLICS AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

The resolutions of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union are very significant and to many readers will be very surprising. The general notion of the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the "Puritan Sabbath" has undoubtedly been that expressed the other night by Senator O'Sullivan, who was so astonished to find his expressions received with marked disfavor. The most startling of the resolutions is doubtless that which sets forth "that we give the weight of our influence to every legitimate movement that tends to abolish the sale of intoxicants on the Lord's Day, and we urge the complete closing of saloons on Sunday, and on Saturday night at as early an hour as possible."

No person brought up a Protestant would be apt to suspect from this resolution itself, if he did not know the fact otherwise, that it had been passed by an assemblage of Catholics. But that it represents the sense of the Church there can be no question. It is in line with the decree of the Council of Baltimore, which placed liquor selling in a manner under the ban of the Church, and admonished Catholic liquor dealers that if possible they should choose a more becoming manner of earning a living, while the same decree approves and commends the practice of total abstinence, and acknowledges as worthy of great praise the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. It is true that the Church has hardly taken so advanced ground as the union upon the particular question of Sunday opening. But the line it has taken on the general question gives warrant for believing that it will, when the occasion arises, take the same position.

These facts make the outlook of the Catholic politician more confused than ever. He certainly did not intend to bring himself into antagonism with the Church upon the question either of Sunday laws or of their enforcement, but he finds that he cannot attack the enforcement, and it is doubtful whether he can attack the laws, without bringing on a collision. Our readers are aware that we do not approve the stringency of the present law, believing that, with our population, some indulgence is due to the great part of it that has been brought up in European customs, and that at least a community should have the option of saying for itself whether or not it will permit the sale of liquor on Sunday. But the action of the Catholic Union will make it much more difficult and dangerous than it was before for any aspiring politician to denounce the honest enforcement of the existing law.

A "RUM GO" IN VERMONT.

A very distressing condition of things exists in the State of Vermont. Mr. Howe, a most respectable and prominent citizen of St. Johnsbury, is in jail, having been convicted of rumselling. Gov. Woodbury has been asked to pardon Mr. Howe, and he has refused. And just after he had refused to exercise the clemency invoked in behalf of Mr. Howe, the newspapers ventured to charge that Gov. Woodbury is as much a rum seller as Mr. Howe, to whom he refuses to extend Executive clemency.

There appear to be reasons for believing that Gov. Woodbury is a rumseller if Mr. Howe was, and that neither is a rumseller. Mr. Howe owns a hotel in St. Johnsbury in which "rum," which appears to be a description of all beverages in Vermont that carry 2 per cent. of alcohol, was sold, and it was asserted, denied by Gov. Woodbury's defenders, and afterward proved by his critics, that he owns the Van Ness House at Burlington, in which "rum," by the names of whisky, beer, and whatever one chose to order, was sold "Saturday, Sunday, Monday," and all the other days of the week that are considered to be proper days for drinking by the patrons of the Governor's house.

To render the official life of the Governor burdensome, after he had refused to pardon his "brother rumseller," the men who had failed to secure a pardon for Mr. Howe procured liquor to be bought at Gov. Woodbury's house, a bottle of whisky to be purchased at a drug-shop owned by the Governor, and letters to be written to unimpeachable citizens to assert that they had been able to get whatever they wanted to drink at the Van Ness House at all hours.

These two "rumsellers," one in prison and the other in the Governor's office refusing to let the other go free because he had violated the law which the Governor was elected to enforce, are neither of them rumsellers, or both are; and if both are, the Governor ought to insist that he shall be locked up with Mr. Howe, who has gone out of rumselling and into jail. As a matter of fact, neither is a rumseller; and it was a generally known fact in St. Johnsbury and in Burlington, according to the Vermont newspapers, that rum was for sale in both houses, and that the oldest inhabitant cannot remember when this was not thus.

The Rutland Herald, which expresses a common feeling of indignation in the State because so public-spirited a man as Mr. Howe could be locked up for owning a hotel in which rum was sold, considers the distressing incidents a good illustration of the absurdity of a law which, if enforced, would land half the prominent men of the State in jail, as it is daily and hourly violated by men who do not actually act as barkeepers, but who own places in which barkeepers find regular employment.

THIS YEAR'S JUDICIARY ELECTIONS.

The election of Judges is going to be of special importance in this State this year, and the character of judicial nominations may have no slight effect upon the fate of party "tickets." The new judiciary system established by the revised Constitution takes effect at the beginning of next year. Then the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of this city, the City Court of Brooklyn, and the Superior Court of Buffalo will disappear, and their Judges will become Justices of the Supreme Court for the districts which include their present jurisdiction. There will be a further addition of twelve new Justices to the Supreme Court, three in the First District, which consists of this city, three in the Second District, which includes Kings and several other counties, and one in each of the other six districts. In three of the judicial districts there are also Justices to be elected on account of vacancies or expiration of terms. Besides, there is one Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to be chosen, and local Judges in many counties. In this city there will be two Judges of the Court of General Sessions and one at least of the City Court.

It will thus be seen that the choice of Judges is to be a conspicuous feature of this year's elections. In this city there will be at least seven candidates for judicial office on each "regular," or complete, ticket, and nowhere in the State will there be less than two of first-class importance. One purpose in framing the new judiciary system and establishing the appellate divisions of the Supreme Court was to elevate the character and dignity of that tribunal, which will become the sole resort of litigants in important civil cases.

The sentiment in favor of keeping politics out of judiciary elections and partisanship off the bench has grown strong in this State in recent years, and it has been no uncommon thing for an exceptionally fit candidate to be supported by citizens of all parties. The Republicans up through the State are already holding local conventions and choosing delegates to the larger conventions, and there are indications that candidates for the bench are entering into the scramble for nomination, the claims of counties for the Judgeship or the Senate candidacy being balanced against each other. This means political nominations in the strict sense and partisan candidates, whereas the men best fitted by temperament and mental equipment for judicial duties ought to be selected, without reference to the claims of location within a district, or the rivalries of faction or of leadership.

If the Democrats put up a State ticket which will command the united support of the party, it can be greatly strengthened everywhere by unexceptionable judiciary nominations. Candidates should be sought who are not active in politics, for politicians rarely make good Judges, but whose character and attainments would be instantly recognized as qualifying them for the bench. This will add strength to the ticket and increase confidence in the party, and it may contribute in no small degree to the result of the elections. We shall have the new system of voting this year, with the candidates of each party for all offices, general and local, grouped together, and capable of being voted for by a stroke of the pencil. Most citizens will prefer the simple and easy process of voting a "straight" ticket, and the choice of many an independent voter may be determined by the character of the candidates for Judges, assuming that there is nothing objectionable in the candidates for other offices. It is possible for the entire result of the elections to be determined by the character of the judiciary nominations.

What will the people whose sympathies were so wildly excited by the conviction of Maria Barbelli for murdering the man who had refused to divide his savings with her have to say about the case of Filippo Giampati? He, too, is an ignorant, passionate Italian, and the only apparent difference between his crime and hers is that he really was driven to desperation because the woman who had "lived with him" finally deserted the home she had chosen, and where, as such homes go, she seems to have been exceptionally well treated, and persistently refused his appeals to legitimatize their union and their son. It has been vehemently asserted, times without number, that Maria Barbelli cut Cataldo's throat for precisely this motive. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre denies it utterly, but for present purposes that is immaterial. Admit that she had. Then if her defenders and laudators are consistent, if they are even truthful, Giampati must be championed and praised by them; Kate Weil must be denounced by them in unmeasured terms for her refusal to make him an honest man, just as Cataldo had refused to make Maria Barbelli an honest woman; and, after the so deeply wronged cobbler has been tried, and convicted, and sentenced to death—as he surely will be if he, like the so deeply wronged tailoress, is sane—by men acting as judge and jurors, and enforcing man-made laws, petitions for his pardon must be circulated for signature by Countesses and the female suffrage people, torrents of slush, mush, and gush must flow through the newspapers in his behalf, and plain, ordinarily decent people, who neither murder nor "live with" anybody whatsoever, must again wonder why it is that their troubles, their wrongs, never attract any attention at all Let us see if any of these things happen. If they do not, then it will be necessary to conclude that a little virtue, like a little knowledge, is a dangerous thing however admirable it may be. As Barbelli and Giampati each had extremely little virtue and were extremely dangerous, the ratio is evidently an inverse one.

After the Rosebery Ministry was overthrown, several enthusiastic Church of England clergymen celebrated the Conservative victory in ways that put Mr. Henry Labouchère into one of his most picturesque rages. He wrote an especially severe paragraph about the Rector of Bideford, who had ordered hymns of thanksgiving for the fall of the Liberal Government to be sung in his church. The Rector was unwise enough to reply in a letter, which stated: "We had been praying two or three times daily for the past year and a half that God would cleanse and defend His Church, and when our prayer was answered, it was only natural that we should thank God for doing so." This, of course, gave the cynical editor a fine opportunity to ask the Bideford parson if he knew that what overthrew the late Ministry was a vote to increase the stock of cordite ammunition, a particularly effective means for slaughtering mankind and thereby increasing the horrors of the wars which many people believe to be imminent. The retort is almost as effective as it is ingenious, and it was hardly necessary for Mr. Labouchère to wonder why the prayer in question, whose answer the Rector thought he saw in the result of this vote, had been uttered at Bideford only a year and a half, instead of for a thousand years or more, as in the rest of Christendom. "If it were to be literally answered at the present day," he concludes, "I fancy no one would be more astonished at the result than some of the English clergy who are most solicitous about what they call 'Church defense.'"

It is somewhat remarkable that no lawyers employed by the elevated railroad put in an appearance—and a protest—when the Board of Aldermen were considering the proposition to pave with asphalt the lower part of Eighth Avenue and the whole long stretch of Hudson Street. The scheme is, indeed, an admirable one, as it will enable a large number of business men of various ages to travel back and forth on the bicycles between the upper west side and the heart of the downtown district without shaking their more sequestered anatomical devices into a painful and confusing state of disorder. Incidentally, however, the opening of this new route for wheelmen is sure to deprive the Manhattan company of a not inconsiderable number of nickels that at present find their way into the yearning coffers of that beneficent corporation. The very thought of such a contingency must be agony of the severest sort to those banded philanthropists, the Directors, and as our Aldermen are known to be a sympathetic lot, nothing but a proper presentation of the case—simple and easy to make for men of resources and long experience—was needed to insure a prompt relegation of the whole project to slumberous oblivion. So far as known no such presentation was made. An energetic exercise of memory fails to recall a similar omission in the past, and the present phenomenon is so strange that it will inevitably excite suspicion in the public mind, always only too prone to take an uncharitable view of anything at all mysterious or which lacks the authority of precedent. It would be truly lamentable if the idea once gained currency that the Manhattan Directors were letting opportunities get by them in this reckless way.

ART NOTES.

—In an interesting letter from Charles M. Kurtz, the Director of the St. Louis Exposition, he writes of his visit to Glasgow and his impressions of the men of the new school of Scotch painters. He says: "I was particularly impressed, first, at Munich, and the 'Secession' exhibition by the works of certain of the Scotch painters—works of a degree of originality, of vigor, and of artistic quality such as I had found in no other pictures in that or other exhibitions which I visited last year, and during last Summer I saw the annual exhibitions held in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Munich, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, not to mention Milan and Antwerp. The Glasgow men are charged with having been influenced by Whistler and the Japanese." Mrs. Pennell, in her article in Harper's Magazine for February, he says, rightly diagnoses the Glasgow school as being founded upon "a refined sense of color, a right appreciation of values, and a true feeling for decorative quality." He adds: "While I was in Glasgow, there was a special exhibition of pictures by Edward A. Hornel, painted during the past two years in Japan. Mr. Hornel is pre-eminent as a colorist, and he treated Japan and the Japanese purely from the color standpoint. There were forty-four pictures in the collection, and during the two weeks of this exhibition forty-three of them were sold! I know of no colorist of modern times whose work is so strong, from the color standpoint, as that of Mr. Hornel. At first, I imagine, his picture may startle the more conservative amateur, but they will grow in favor rapidly."

—F. M. Bell-Smith, an artist and member of the Royal Canadian Academy, has been commissioned to paint a large picture portraying the scene at Windsor Castle when her Majesty placed her wreath upon the coffin of the late Right Hon. Sir John Thompson. Mr. Bell-Smith went to England last May, and the Queen gave him an hour's sitting. She was very gracious, and most anxious that he should have every facility for his work. Though walking with a stick, her general health seemed excellent, and her voice was strong, clear, and distinct. During the time she posed she occupied herself talking with the Princess Louise. The conversation was carried on in German, and was about her great-grandchildren. She seemed to be enjoying recent accounts of their antics. At the conclusion of the sitting, the Queen desired to see the sketch, took much interest in it, and generally won the artist's heart. Mr. Bell-Smith sketched others present during the ceremony, as follows: Princess Beatrice, Dowager Lady Southampton, Miss McNeill, the Hon. Frances Drummond, the Hon. Judith Harbord, Lord Edward Clinton, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Sir John McNeill, the Hon. William Carrington, Col. John Clark, Sir James Reid, M. D., the Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim, (the Queen's Indian Secretary,) Sir Charles Tupper, and the Rev. Father Longinotto.

—Modern Art and Literature, No. 8, has its usual color sketches, one of which, by Maroli, "On the Boulevards," is distinctly clever, and rather happier than the ordinary work in this direction. "By the Sea" has a heavy tendency, and "Sweet Seventeen" is commonplace. A number of Italian pictures are engraved, though somewhat coarsely, and the artistic portrait this month is of Alma-Tadema, R. A. An account of his lovely home, in Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, is calculated to fill one with envy, and to sigh for an entrée to Mrs. Alma-Tadema's "Mondays." The first paper of the series of articles on "Modern Ghosts" makes its appearance, and is amusing reading, if not taken too seriously. (New-York: The International News Company.)

—July and August numbers of The Art Student arrive simultaneously. Both contain carefully selected and thoroughly representative work by leading illustrators. In the former, two book decorations by Walter Crane are very interesting, as is a clever piece of pen-and-ink work by Maurice Leloir, and one by Edouard Détaille, of his "Defense of Champigny," at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. William Morris is represented with a page of "Amis and Amile," with delightfully decorative designs and an original type. In the August number there are two heads after Rembrandt, some studies of children by Galland, and other matter of artistic interest. (New-York: Ernest Knaufft, 132 West Twenty-third Street.)

—Rupert Schmid, the sculptor, of San Francisco, has made an excellent bust of the late Gov. Downey of California, which has been cast in bronze. A heroic reproduction of it will be made in Carrara marble for the large monument that his sister, Mrs. Donahue, will erect to the Governor in Holy Cross Cemetery. The design is a colossal pedestal, supporting a heroic bust of Gov. Downey. A classic temple, upheld by four slender shafts of polished marble, will be reared over the bust, and the whole will be surmounted by a Latin cross. The monument will be over twenty feet in height.

—Frank Happersburger has modeled, at San Francisco, a large elk, from one of the animals in pasture in Golden Gate Park. The work has been cast in bronze by White & Derome, in that city, and will be erected in the plot of the Elks, in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland. Exercises attending the unveiling will be held in a few weeks.

Who Can Answer This Conundrum?

From The London World.

In the memoirs of Baron Stockmar is a note by his son, the editor of the work, in these words:

"There were not wanting instances of shamelessness against which he had to defend himself. A rich Englishman, an author and member of Parliament, called upon him one day, and promised to give him £10,000 if he would further his petition to the Queen for a peerage. Stockmar replied, 'I will now go into the next room in order to give you time. If upon my return I still find you here, I shall have you turned out by the servants.'"

Very creditable, of course, to Stockmar, considering his circumstances and position. The incident occurred in the early forties, apparently, and there were not many rich Englishmen at that period who were both "authors and members of Parliament." But I am not aware that anybody has as yet identified the would-be corrupter of the immaculate Baron. Who could he have been? And did he get his peerage in the end?

A Specimen of "Heckling."

From The London World.

The following piece of heckling is said to have done much toward the dismissal of Mr. G. R. Benson: Heckler—"Did you vote against Old Age Pensions?" G. R. B.—"I did." H.—"Why?" G. R. B.—"Because I did not see where the money was to come from." H.—"Did you vote in favor of Payment of Members?" G. R. B.—"I did." H.—"And did you see where the money was to come from for that?" Total collapse of G. R. B.

That Particular Mule.

From The Washington Star.

"What dat mule good-foh?"

"He ain't good foh much," was the reluctant reply.

"Kin he pull er kyaht?"

"Not fur."

"What's he good fur?"

"Well, I guess he ain' good fur much 'cep tradin'. I's jes' keepin' 'im foh 'er swappin' mule."

CHINA AND THE MISSIONS

An Imperative Order Is Obeyed by the Viceroy of Fukien.

TROOPS ON THE MARCH TO KU-CHENG

Rioters Are to be Quickly Arraigned —Salisbury's Intentions Regarding the Outrages Approved by His Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—An official telegram received here says that imperative orders have been issued from Pekin to the Viceroy of Fukien, directing him to dispatch instantly troops to Ku Cheng to protect the remaining missionary buildings.

He was also instructed to inquire into the origin of the outrages there, and to arraign the guilty persons as quickly as possible. The Viceroy obeyed the order as soon as it was received. He sent 1,500 troops to Ku Cheng at once.

Lord Salisbury presided to-day over a meeting at the Foreign Office of all the members of his Cabinet. The council approved Lord Salisbury's intentions respecting China, which he explained to the Ministers.

Chief Pearce of the London Missionary Society has telegraphed as follows: "Telegrams from Amoy state that all is well. Canton is quiet."

To-morrow The Times will publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent stating that the Pope has written to Emperor William requesting his Majesty to protect the Catholic missions in China.

MISSIONARY WORK IN JAPAN.

Review of the Achievements of Christians in Twenty-five Years.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received from Rev. James H. Pettee of Okayama, Japan, advance sheets of a report which covers "A Chapter of Mission History in Modern Japan," a sketch for the period since the beginning of modern missions in Japan in 1869. The document includes the history of the Kumiai churches in their affiliated work.

The opening of the Japan mission appears to have been first suggested by Dr. Neesima, then a student from Amherst College, in the Summer of 1868. Rev. D. C. Greene and wife were the first Congregational missionaries. Mr. Greene was a graduate of Andover Seminary, and sailed Nov. 4, 1869 for Kobe.

The Government was openly hostile to Christianity, and during the years 1868 and 1869, several thousand of Roman Catholic Christians had been taken from their homes near Nagasaki and were still closely confined in companies of a few hundred each in different provinces.

On Feb. 24, 1873, the famous edict was issued which led to the withdrawal of the proclamations against Christianity which for more than two hundred and fifty years had been posted in every town and hamlet throughout Japan.

Prior to the year 1873 but little direct missionary work could be done in Central Japan. It meant death to a Japanese to receive baptism; it was a penal offense to sell even an English Bible, and it was impossible to find a Japanese audience which dared to listen to the preaching of the Gospel. The removal of the edicts against Christianity from the bulletin boards of the empire, during the first part of 1873, prepared the way, so that in the Autumn of that year little companies of Japanese gathered in Kobe, in Osaka, and in Sanda, who gladly listened to the gospel and studied the Bible.

In the Winter of 1873-4 the first prayer meeting in the Japanese language was held in Kobe, in the house of Dr. Greene, when seven or eight men and one Japanese woman were heard to pray for the first time.

The constitution of the first churches was very simple. They were called Churches of Christ. The creed was substantially that of the Evangelical Alliance, and assent to this simple creed was not made a test of church membership, but rather the acceptance of Christ and His presence in the heart. Candidates were simply asked if their own belief was sufficiently in accord with this creed so that they could work in harmony with the church which was organized on that basis.

There were at the close of the first ten years of active labor, December, 1882, nineteen churches, with a membership of about 1,000, and with thirteen ordained pastors and five houses of worship. Two hundred and four members were received on profession during the year ending April 30, 1882, and contributions for religious purposes were more than $8 per member.

During the next year, 1883, came the great revival wave, which swept over all the churches in Japan, its wonderful power being especially felt in the Doshisha School, and in Tomba, where, in one farming village, Goma, about twenty-five men and women were converted, nearly all of whom remain steadfast Christians to this day. The nineteen churches, with 1,000 members, of December, 1882, the result of the first ten years of active work, increased during the next eleven years to over sixty churches—forty of them self-supporting—with a total membership of over 11,000. The years of greatest increase were 1884-9. Hopes ran high for the speedy conversion of the whole empire. Many predicted it.

In 1889 there were 20 Protestant missionaries and 8 baptized natives in all Japan. Now there are 600 Protestants, with 200 Roman and Greek missionaries; 40,000 Protestant Church members, besides 73,000 Catholic adherents. The whole Bible has been translated into Japanese, with more than a million copies of at least one Testament scattered through the land; not less than forty weekly, quarterly, or monthly papers and magazines are under Christian management, together with hundreds of different works covering every department of Christian truth, speculative and applied.

In 1869 there was not a single Japanese organization for the propagation of Christianity. Now there are nearly 400 Protestant churches, half a dozen home missionary societies, 50 Young Men's Christian Associations, 57 Christian Endeavor Societies, 18 circles of King's Daughters, several Chautauqua circles, 20 high-grade Christian schools for boys and 50 for girls, 100 night, industrial, or other special schools and classes, 12 Protestant and 17 Roman Catholic orphan asylums, two asylums for the aged, one for abandoned women, a dozen dispensaries, two leper hospitals, special missions for the blind, the deaf, for railway employes, policemen, discharged prisoners, Loo Choo Islanders, and the mild-mannered Ainu, of which latter race 450 are Christians; also work among convicts in four great prisons of Kokkaido, and among the 20,000 Japanese in Hawaii.

Then two Congregational missionaries had just arrived in the land, with one Christian Japanese studying in an American college. Now there are 70 missionaries on the ground, 40 Kumiai workers educated or studying abroad, 75 Kumiai or independent church organizations, with a membership of 12,000, contributing $25,000 a year for various purposes; acting pastors, 31 ordained men, 60 evangelists and Bible women, at least 100 school or language teachers and a large amount of untabulated and philanthropic enterprises done in the name of discipleship.

DETAILS OF CHINESE OUTRAGES.

Viceroy Cheo Taotl and Other Officials Accused by Spencer Lenir.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Acting Secretary Adee has received from United States Consul General Jernigan, at Shanghai, a dispatch, dated July 12, inclosing four letters received by him from missionaries giving in great detail accounts of the events in China leading up to the riots against the missionaries at Cheng-Tu in the Province of Szechuen.

One of these from Spencer Lenir, very comprehensive in scope, dated Chungking China, says that the West China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the only American mission represented at Chengtu. The Americans there were the Rev. Olin Cady and wife, H. L. Canwright, M. D., and wife, and two children, and the Rev. J. F. Peat and wife and two children.

This misison owned but one piece of property in Chengtu, on which was a Chinese building fitted for the residence of two families, a Chinese building used as a chapel, a dispensary, and minor structures. Mr. Lenir says that substantially all these are gone, even the paving stones having been carried out of the courts. The total loss, exclusive of personal losses, is about 6,000 taels.

The American Baptist Missionary Union had stations at Sui-Fu, Kiating, and Yacheo. The missions and personal property in Kiating and Yacheo are probably all lost, though particulars had not been received by Mr. Lenir when his letter was written. At Sui-Fu the Americans owned a great deal of property, but not much damage was done to it.

Mr. Lenir describes the various attacks made on the missions at Chengtu, the particulars of which have been printed in the American newspapers. In the attack on the premises of the Canadian Methodist Mission, the two physicians in charge of the hospital and chapel, which were afterward looted and burned, kept the mob at bay, but the officials would give no assistance, although several of them were quite near.

Late that evening, May 28, the members of the American Methodist Mission sought refuge in the district magistrate's yamen, but were refused and told they would be protected if they returned home. Relying on this promise, they were entirely unprepared for the mob which soon visited them, and had barely time to escape.

Operations were renewed by the mob at daybreak next day, and before noon the attack was general on all the Catholic and Protestant mission places. The American Methodists from their hiding places in an attic only six feet away, watched the mob for twelve hours plundering their houses.

Some of the 10,000 soldiers of the province assisted in the looting and dug up a number of bones, which they took to the District Magistrate's yamen, representing them to be the bones of babies which the foreigners had eaten. The Viceroy, says Mr. Lenir, and consequently all lower officials, were simultaneously suffering from a severe attack of indisposition.

He makes serious charges against the Viceroy, Cheo Taoti, claiming that as he had been degraded and was soon to be recalled, he was bent on giving a parting hit, both at the foreigners, whom he hated, and at the Government.

When the flames burst forth from the Roman Catholic Bishop's residence, scarcely a stone's throw from the Viceroy's yamen, the Viceroy remarked, according to Mr. Lenir, that this was a matter for his successor to attend to, and he states that only after everything was quite destroyed did the Viceroy make an effort to restore order, in the meantime having sent out telegrams that a mutilated child had been found at a foreign place, with the result that nearly all the natives believed the story.

Mr. Lenir scores the Viceroy severely, and demands the punishment of hostile officials. He incloses copies of the inflammatory placards that were posted everywhere, charging that the foreigners were kidnapping children and using oil from their bodies.

A letter from Dr. Harry L. Canwright confirms Mr. Lenir's statements.

George W. Hill of the American Baptist Missionary Union at Yachan tells of the flight of himself and party from that place, and of an attempt to mob them while proceeding down a river in a boat. He was unable to tell at the time the letter was written whether or not the Baptist Mission property at Yachan had been destroyed, but he learned before leaving there that all the stations on the Chengtu and Yachan roads, Catholic and Protestant, had been looted; and the e had also been riots at Hung Ya Kiating, Sui-Fu, Li Chinang, and other places where the missions were attacked.

Mr. Hill praises the action of the Chinese officials in giving them every protection at Yachan.

APPEAL TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Dr. Leonard Acts on a Cablegram from Missionaries in Foo-Choo.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, in response to the appeal cabled by missionaries who have sought shelter in Foo Choo, has written a letter to the Secretary of State at Washington calling his attention to the appeal of the missionaries, and urging him to take proper measures to protect American citizens in China. Dr. Leonard had not received any reply to his letter yesterday.

In speaking of the situation Dr. Leonard said: "I do not feel inclined at all to find fault with or to criticise our Government. I really do not know, however, what the Government is doing in the matter, or who is in charge of the department at Washington. Mr. Olney is at Buzzard's Bay, I understand, and Mr. Uhl. First Assistant Secretay of Strte, is in Europe.

"So far as the Methodist missionaries are concerned, I am certain they are all safe in Foo Choo, whither they went when trouble was threatened. We have about thirty in all in that field.

"I feel very confident to-night that affairs are becoming quiet again, and that the danger is over. Had there been a fresh outbreak I should have received a cablegram from Foo Choo to-day, as I am in regular communication with that station, and I have given orders to keep me informed of the state of affairs there.

"It seems to me that England and America must do more than demand indemnity. That course has often been pursued before, and China has escaped by paying indemnities.

"We are guaranteed protection by our treaty relations with China, and our missionaries go to China supposing our Government will see that the treaty relations are carried out. If the treaty is not to be enforced it should be abrogated, and persons going to China should be told that they go at their own peril.

"All China is permeated with societies that are seeking to overthrow the present dynasty, and many Chinese would have been thankful if the Japanese had reached Pekin and overthrown the Government. It is in keeping with the Chinese character to ferment local disturbances in the hope of embroiling the Government with foreign powers."

The Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, said yesterday afternoon that he did not believe any American missionaries had been killed.

"It seems to me," he said, "that our Government, as well as Great Britain, should take hold of this in earnest, and secure treaty stipulations which should be carried out in earnest. Our only security lies in the punishment, not only of the actual murderers, but the officers also who have connived at the outbreaks and are in reality more responsible.

"I regard Minister Denby as one of the most efficient and satisfactory representatives that our Government has had in China. He has shown an intelligent appreciation of the influences of mission work, and has repeatedly exerted himself to secure the rights of missionaries, as of other residents, and to claim for them indemnity when they had suffered loss."

Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, President of the New-York section of the Methodist Woman's Board of Missions, was twenty years a member of the Foo-Chow Conference, and is, therefore, very familiar with Chinese character. She and her husband, the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, who is Recording Secretay of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, were well acquainted with Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Stewart who were massacred.

"They were in every way most estimable persons," Mrs. Baldwin said, "and they were very dear to me and to my husband.

"I knew the entire country and its people very well indeed, as I lived so long among them. I was entirely surprised by the news of the outbreak, though I received a letter two weeks ago from Miss Rouse, one of our missionaries, who wrote that she had gone to Foo-Chow because the Vegetarians were threatening to make trouble.

"I am somewhat surprised at the clamor about the Chinese Government. Even in this country, where certain outrages have been known to occur, it has required some time to adjust the grievance. The local officials, no doubt, might have prevented this massacre, but there is not the slightest doubt that the occurrence will receive the severest condemnation of the general Government. It would require, it must be remembered, at least three days to get the news to Shanghai. To reach Foo-Chow from where the trouble occurred, one must travel sixty miles by sailboat, and thirty miles in a sedan chair. It will be seen, therefore, that the news could not have traveled very fast.

"The Chinese feel that all the world is against them, and they are not far from right. They have been bitter toward the English because of the introduction of opium. They have been usually more favorable to Americans, but they have heard of Chinese who have been killed in the United States, and for these deaths they received no redress. They are rather keen, and they feel this sort of thing.

"The Chinese in the Foo-Chow Conference are an agricultural and literary people. They have been taught that war is a great sin. Then all at once they are ordered away by the Government they hate, to fight the Japanese, who, they know, were taught how to shoot in foreign military schools. And, now the war is over, they must pay the expenses by increased taxes. They are naturally much discontented, and the superstition that is always strong among them gains fresh hold, and is directed, not unnaturally, toward foreigners. They do not distinguish at such times between the missionary and the opium merchant.

"The Vegetarian sect, because we are meat eaters, have additional cause for antipathy against Europeans and Americans. The Vegetarians, being Buddhists, believe in the transmigration of souls, and are therefore inclined to be intolerant of persons who eat meat. They are always causing the Government much trouble by their secret intrigues. It is absurd to suppose that the Chinese Government, if it could, would not suppress all outbreaks of this sort. There is not the slightest doubt that it will remove and degrade all officials in authority where the trouble occurred, and that it will give such redress as it can. We should not be uncharitable, or forget that catastrophes do sometimes occur in our own country."

A person familiar with the Chinese missionary work said yesterday that the Church of England should not have sent her missionaries into the territory where the massacre occurred, as this territory belonged to the Methodist Board according to an agreement made some years ago by the American Board, the Methodist Board, and the Church of England, by which the missionary field was divided. The incident was recalled, not of course as having any bearing on the outrage, in any way.

It was also said that England might be restrained partially from any severe measures against China, because of the relations between Russia and China.

Mission at Panyag Reported Looted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Minister Denby has been instructed by Acting Secretary Adee to secure protection for American citizens at Panyag, China, a place about forty miles from Foo-Choo, where the American mission is reported to have been looted by the natives. No additional outrages have been reported to the State Department to-day.

SPICHEREN BATTLE FESTIVAL.

Five Hundred Veterans Who Are Now Americans Participate.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Among the regiments which took part yesterday in the celebrations in commemoration of the German victories in the Franco-Prussian war was the Forty-eighth, (Brandenburg) Regiment, which celebrated at Kuestrin, 17 miles northeast of Frankfort, the battle of Spicheren. Veterans of the regiment were present from all parts of the empire.

The Forty-eighth's officers, with the band, received the visitors at the railway station and escorted them to the place where the celebration was held. The entry of the veterans was a triumphal march, and the old soldiers were honored with an artillery salute.

Field services were held in the yard of the barracks. Col. Von Wedel delivered a patriotic speech, after which the troops formed in line and passed in review. Finally cheers were given for Emperor William, and a salute of one hundred and one guns was fired from the fortress. In the evening the town was illuminated, and a special performance was given at the theatre.

The City Council of Cologne has unanimously voted the sum of 30,000 marks to be expended in decorations in honor of Sedan Day. Every veteran of the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870 who is settled in Cologne will receive five marks from the municipality.

Five hundred veterans of the German wars who are now Aerican citizens, took part in the celebrations at Spicheren, Woerth, and Weissenburg. Fifteen hundred veterans will arrive at Hamburg Aug. 27. Two days later they will proceed to Freidrichsruh, where they will visit Prince Bismarck and present him with an address. Sept. 1 they will arrive in Berlin at about noon, and will be met by the members of the Berlin Veterans Unions, with bands and banners. A festive entering will be made into the city from the railway station.

WALLER'S FAMILY RETURNING.

Consul Campbell at Port Louis Attends to Their Necessities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The State Department this morning received a cable dispatch from Mr. Campbell, United States Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, saying that the wife of ex-Consul Waller, now in prison in France, and her four children, who arrived there last June, will be sent to Paris by him on the steamer that sails Aug. 20. This action of Mr. Campbell was taken in compliance with instructions from the department cabled Aug. 6, which were sent in view of the great interest manifested here in the case by the friends of the Waller family.

It was by no means certain, however, at that time that the cable would reach the family in Mauritius, as Consul Campbell, in a dispatch dated June 18, reporting their arrival, had informed the department that the colonial Government was likely to turn it away a large number of such refugees from Madagascar in view of the possibility of their becoming a burden upon the colony.

In a letter to Mr. Campbell, dated Aug. 8, the Secretary of State commended his kindly attention to Mrs. Waller in her distress, and his response to the generous sentiment which everywhere prevails in view of the unfortunate situation in which Waller's family were left after his deportation to France.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SLAVONIA.

Objections by Mobs to Hungarian Actors Entail Fights and Arrests.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—Serious riots have occurred during the past few days at Esseg, the chief town of Slavonia, the Slav inhabitants of the town wishing to stop the performance of a company of Hungarian actors. Last evening a mob attacked the audience as the latter were leaving the theatre and pelted them with eggs and fruit. The mob then wrecked the Hungarian Casino.

The authorities then called on the military for assistance in restoring order, the police being unequal to the task. The troops were promptly sent to the scene of the rioting and orders were given for the mob to disperse. No attention was paid to the orders and the military then charged the rioters with fixed bayonets. Several of the mob were wounded. Some of the ringleaders were arrested.

STEAMER ORIENT IN FLAMES.

In Nineteen Feet of Water in Port at Melbourne—A Great Loss.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Melbourne says the British steamer Orient, which sailed from London June 28 for Sydney, N. S. W., is burning fiercely in port there. The fire started in her coal bunkers. The city fire brigade had been playing upon the steamer for seven hours when the dispatch was sent.

There is only nineteen feet of water where the vessel lies. A depth of twenty-three feet is necessary to sink her sufficiently deep to extinguish the flames, and little progress is being made in the work of quenching the fire. Much of the Orient's cargo is greatly damaged.

ARGONAUT'S CREW WAS RESCUED.

German Schooner Johanne Sunk at Anchor in Port at Hamburg.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Mr. White, agent here of the Kerr Line of steamers, has received the following message regarding the loss of the steamer Argonaut, from Halifax, the dispatch having been sent by the steamer's agents in Jamaica: "The Argonaut foundered thirty miles off Jamaica. The crew were saved, landed here, and have been shipped to New-York."

A dispatch from Hamburg states that the German schooner Johanne, from Charleston for Cuxhaven, while lying at anchor, was run into by a Bremen lighter. The Johanne began to make water, and sank while trying to put into port.

MRS. JACOBY'S SUIT SETTLED.

The Countess Did Not and Knows Not Who Did Write the Letters.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Justice Hawkins, in the High Court of Justice, to-day, in an action for slander brought by Mrs. Jacoby against Countess Cowley, strongly advised a settlement of the case. He said that the parties themselves had created a great scandal.

Mrs. Jacoby, he added, had cleared her character by going into the witness box and swearing that she did not write the letters which formed the basis of the suit, and that she did not know their origin.

Countess Cowley thereupon stated that she did not write the letters and did not know who did. The case was thereupon settled, but the terms of the settlement were not stated.

WHITE STAR'S FREIGHT STEAMER.

American Line Steamer Paris in Dock to be Overhauled at Tilbury.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The new White Star Line freight steamer Georgic, which is to ply between Liverpool and New-York, arrived at the first mentioned port to-day. The Georgic is of about 6,500 tons burden. She will sail on her first voyage Aug. 16.

The American Line steamship Paris, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, from New-York, to-day came around to Tilbury, where she is to be placed in dock and overhauled where necessary. She will leave Southampton for New-York Aug. 17.

BELGIANS HANGED A TRADER.

Stokes Sold Arms and Ammunition to Enemies of the Congo State.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 9.—It is reported here that the Belgians at Lindi, in the Congo Free State, have hanged a trader named Stokes, who, it is believed, was a well-known ex-missionary and German agent. He had been convicted of selling arms and ammunition to the Kbouge, with whom the Congo State is fighting. Stokes did an immense business, having agents and caravans in every part of East Africa.

OPPOSITION ABOUT MORA CLAIMS.

Carlists and Socialists Clamoring Against the Government.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—A meeting of Carlist and Socialist Deputies was held to-day at which it was resolved to oppose the payment of the Mora claims.

It was also decided to present a petition to the Queen Regent against the Government's decision to pay the claims, and, in the event of the failure of these measures, as a last resort, to issue a manifesto to the nation on the subject.

MORE TROOPS AGAINST CUBANS.

Six Hundred Spaniards Are Enrolled at the Buenos Ayres Consulate.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Thirty-three thousand troops will go to Cuba this month, and 20,000 more will be sent in October if they should be necessary to aid in quelling the rebellion there.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 9.—Six hundred Spaniards have enrolled themselves at the Consulate here for service against the insurgents in Cuba.

Cincinnati Sails for Key West.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—Orders were received to-day for the cruiser Cincinnati to sail for Key West to relieve the Atlanta. She sails to-morrow at daylight. The squadron will leave here Aug. 14.

Venezuela Red Cross Bronze Medal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The bronze medal of the Red Cross Society of Venezuela has been awarded to Dr. James R. Tryon, Surgeon General of the United States Navy, and Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in recognition of services rendered the wounded at La Guayra during the Venezuelan revolution three years ago, when Dr. Tryon was Surgeon of the United States flagship Chicago. He has also been elected a member of the Venezuelan Society.

Death of Prof. George Stephens.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 9.—Prof. George Stephens, LL. D., Ph. D., Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Copenhagen, died here to-day. Prof. Stephens was born in Liverpool in 1813. He was an active writer on history, folk lore, old lore, linguistics, and runology.

Lady Gunning Committed for Trial.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Lady Gunning, stepmother of Sir George W. Gunning, Baronet, and a relative of Earl Spencer, who was recently arrested here on charges of forgery, was to-day brought up on remand in the Bow Street Police Court and committed for trial.

Cardinal Gibbons Leaves Queenstown.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say that Cardinal Gibbons has sailed from Queenstown. The paper, however, does not mention the date of the Cardinal's departure, nor the name of the ship on which he is said to have sailed.

SPEED TESTS OF WARSHIPS

NONE MADE WITH THOSE BUILT IN THE GOVERNMENT YARDS.

Cost of Such Vessels Is Only Known Approximately—Takes Longer to Build Them than by Contract.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A curious state of affairs to which attention is invited by the performance of the Columbia on its transatlantic trip exists concerning the ships built under Governmental auspices. It appears that there are very inadequate records of the speeding abilities of these vessels by which their work may be compared with vessels built by contract. There has always existed to a greater or less extent a rivalry between the ships built by the Government at navy yards and those constructed by private parties. There have been numerous comparisons of cost, not to the favorable showing of the Government, for the vessels built at the yards cost much more than ships built under contract, assuming that the auditing officers really know the actual cost of any Government built vessel.

The accounts are in such shape, appropriations are made in such manner, and the allotments are expended under such a system that it is difficult to arrive at the actual cost of the completed ship. In the case of the ship built under contract, it is easy to determine the real outlay, which is represented by the contract amount, and easily discernible "extras." The rivalry extends to the time consumed in the construction of Government-built ships and the contract structures. It is found that the Government requires more time to build a vessel than is allowed or is taken by the contractor. This difference is variously accounted for. The contractor is not apt to be imposed upon by the material men, who are enabled to "stand the Government off" on one pretext or another, with the result that work is often delayed on one job while the yard employes are placed at another. The conditions of Government work are not such as permit an accurate comparison with private work in the relative time required on each vessel.

Now that the Columbia has made a record among warships as an ocean speeder, those interested in the comparison of the two methods of warship building have once more asked if it is possible for the Government-built ship to equal the performances of the contract-built vessel. There are at present four ships completed, the type of which allows of comparison with the contract structures. The only vessels in commission are the Raleigh and the Cincinnati. Two other ships will shortly be placed in commission—the Texas Aug. 15, and the Maine later in the month, or early in September.

It is said that neither the Cincinnati nor the Raleigh has had a speed trial which will enable the naval experts to judge of its abilities. Each ship has, of course, had engine trials. This was necessary to ascertain the capacities of the machinery, but there have been no such trips as have characterized the New-York and the Columbia. The Cincinnati and the Raleigh were placed in commission in 1894, the former in June of that year. Since that time both ships have been on work which evidently has not admitted of the interruption necessary for a trial such as has been given other ships.

The trial of the machinery of the Texas, which was built at Norfolk, and of the Maine, which was built at Brooklyn, would have no significance in this connection, for the engines do not stand as the work of the Government, having been built by private firms, under plans, of course, made by the naval engineers. The Cincinnati was built at Brooklyn and the Raleigh at Norfolk, and the machinery of each ship was designed, built, and installed at the respective yards. In those instances, therefore, a sea trial of some duration might be interesting. The construction of engines by private firms is carried on so closely under the plans and specifications drawn by the naval engineers, who also superintend the work, that the construction of the engines by contract has the effect of work at navy yards.

The comparison of speed between the Government-built and the contract ships is of less importance and significance than the comparison of other features, notably that of cost, but it is a remarkable fact that there have been no trials of either the Raleigh or Cincinnati which will enable the comparison desired. Engineer-in-Chief Melville said to-day: "The machinery of the Cincinnati and the Raleigh having been built and erected at the navy yard, these vessels were put into commission before the machinery was tried. Since going into commission, both have had satisfactory dock trials, and have had preliminary trials on free route, which indicate that they will prove to be two of the fastest vessels of their class afloat."

EX-GOVERNORS AS OPPONENTS

Tillman and St. John Debate on Temperence Methods—Senator Wins Thursday's Argument.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Aug. 9.—Ex-Govs. B. R. Tillman of South Carolina and John P. St. John of Kansas crossed verbal swords in debate on the liquor question in the Prohibition Park Auditorium to-night, but the swords were but as foils compared to those that gave such sharp cuts last night when Senator Tillman argued the question of State control of the liquor traffic with Chairman Samuel Dickie of the National Prohibition Committee.

But once did the discussion become at all cutting. Ex-Gov. St. John, in his argument to show that statutory prohibition was the best method of promoting temperance reform, gave statistics showing the wealth, progress, and expenditures for public education in prohibition Kansas as compared with South Carolina under the dispensary law.

Solemnly and apparently with deep feeling Senator Tillman referred to this in his reply and said that, while he absolved ex-Gov. St. John from any purpose to hurt any one's feelings, he was sorry that the comparison had been made. "South Carolina is poor," he said, "because her people are a conquered people. She is poor as a result of the war. We pay every year our proportion of the pensions to our conquerors. About $2,000,000 goes out of our State in this way every year, and the gold does not come back. We are not complaining. We are coming to believe that the war was God's plan for abolishing slavery. We are glad that the slaves are gone. I say that from the bottom of my heart."

Senator Tillman was greeted with tumultuous applause and cries of approval, and ex-Gov. St. John hastened to declare his admiration for the South and disclaim any intention to bring up a question which had been settled for all time. He asked if it were not true that the increase in wealth in the last twenty-five years in South Carolina was greater than before that period.

"Yes," replied Senator Tillman, "it is true, and it all goes out to our conquerors. Yet our people are making the best of the circumstances, and are making great progress in education and in every way. If you would only just take our negroes and educate them, we would soon be willing to have our State compared with Kansas, with its fertile prairies, or any other State."

Senator Tallman had full consolation at the close of the meeting, when it was announced that the jury which had been called to give a decision upon the merits of the debate with Prof. Dickie, had awarded to him the victory by a vote of 11 to 8. Seven of the eight were avowed Prohibition Party men.

The debate to-night was on the question: "Resolved, That Prohibition Is the Best Method of Promoting Temperance Reform." Ex-Gov. St. John took the affirmative, and opened by declaring that he believed his experience of twenty-five years, that prohibition was the only way to secure temperance reform. His conscience told him so, and there was nothing about license in the Bible. The laws of the Bible were entirely prohibitory. He had been examining the South Carolina statutes, and he found that it had very excellent and strong laws against nearly all the evils. Every evil was absolutely prohibited, except the liquor evil.

He gave many statistics to show that prohibition in Maine and Kansas had reduced the liquor habit, had emptied the poorhouses and jails, and made Police Justices and officers useless.

Senator Tillman showed that crime had been reduced in South Carolina under the enforcement of the dispensary law. He described the failure of prohibition in Iowa, and showed that a thousand internal revenue licenses were issued in Maine. No law could be enforced, he said, unless the majority of the people were in favor of such enforcement. Prohibition, in fact, was impossible, and the only question under the Constitution of this country was how best to control the traffic. The best method, he argued, was to take away all elements of personal profit from the traffic.

MR. ROCKEFELLER SETTLES THE CASE

To Pay the McKinleys and Charnley $200,000 Instead of $600,000.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 9.—The $600,000 case of William McKinley, John McKinley and James Charnley of this city against John D. Rockefeller and the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines, in which the jury recently disagreed after being out forty-eight hours, will never again be brought to trial for it has been settled, the plaintiffs agreeing to accept in the neighborhood of $200,000 in lieu of all claims. The McKinleys are in high feather over the outcome of the ligitation, although most people look upon the settlement as virtually a Rockefeller victory.

It is rumored in connection with this case that Mr. Rockefeller has decided to effect a settlement with the Merritts in the million-dollar verdict they recently obtained against him in the case which attracted so much attention all over the country. The case, which has just been settled, was similar in many respects to the Merritt case, and Mr. Rockefeller was charged in so many words with having taken advantage of the defendants and having frozen them out of all of their property, which consisted of mining property on the Mesaba Range.

On the previous trial eleven of the jurymen wanted to give the McKinleys in the neighborhood of the full amount asked for, over $600,000, but were prevented by one man, who hung out until a disagreement was reached.

OLD-TIME VERMONTERS MEET AT DINNER

A Great Gathering of Distinguished Sons of the Green Mountain State.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 9.—A rare assembly of men gathered last week at the midsummer meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League at the picturesque island home of Nelson W. Fiske, the President of the club, at Isle La Motte, one of the group of Grand Isles of the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain.

Most of the guests were conveyed from Burlington by the steamer Reindeer and Dr. W. Seward Webb's steam yacht Edfrida.

There has not been so large a gathering of the statesmen and representative citizens of the Commonwealth on one occasion since the great convention of 1840 at Burlington. Among those present at the banquet were Gov. Woodbury, ex-Senator Edmunds, Senator Proctor, ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, Congressmen H. Henry Powers, Gen. W. W. Grout, Gen. John G. McCullough, Col. B. B. Smalley, President Buckham of the State University, and scores of leading men from all sections of the State. It was a general convocation of "Green Mountain boys."

The banquet tables were spread under a large tent with a seating capacity of 250, every place being occupied. The main dish was a chowder of lake fish. The women of Isle La Motte and Grand Isle County served the guests. Speeches were made by the Governor, ex-Senator Edmunds, Senator Proctor, ex-Gov. Stewart, President Buckham, and others.

The occasion was devoid of politics and was run on cold-water principles.

Bismarck's Health and Hope.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Prince Bismarck, in a letter thanking the gymnastic societies of this city for their birthday gift to him of an ornamented table, expresses regret that he is forbidden by the condition of his health to welcome a delegation from the societies to Friedrichsruh, and says that he does not yet resign the hope of personally thanking them for their gift, which he will do, perhaps, in 1896, if it pleases God that he shall.

Persecution of Jews in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that the Governor of Vladivostock has been instructed to expel all Jews from the territory under his authority, allowing them only time enough to wind up their business affairs and dispose of their immovable property. Several hundreds of Jews reside in Vladivostock.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Gen. i., 1. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." First Lesson.
Rev. xxi., 1. "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth." Second Lesson.

The Epistle for the day speaks of the interval as a race or a fight. The Gospel as a day's work in a vineyard.

Whence? and Whither? cries the soul.
Here thy cradle; there thy goal.
Here they tell of man's first birth.
There they sing new heaven, new earth.
'Twixt the two a race to run
Till thy earthly course be done;
Life is battle; life is toil;
Man was born to till the soil;
Who for fight the palm would bear
Plants his blows nor beats the air.
Whatsoe'er the Master send,
Work unenvious to the end.
May they have who strive to teach
Grace to practice what they preach!
Made from dust and prone to sin,
May they feel God's breath within!
—Weey by Week.—F. Cornish.

GUESTS OF W. K. VANDERBILT

An Enjoyable Affair at Bar Harbor on the Yacht Valiant—Supper Followed by a Dance.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 9.—The rush of social gayeties still continues and will culminate in the grand ball which will be given in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and the officers of the North Atlantic squadron on the 20th of the month.

W. K. Vanderbilt has just returned on board his yacht the Valiant from Newport, where he has been attending the yacht races. He gave a supper to-night, followed by a ball on board his yacht. The grand saloon was fitted up for dancing. Yachting flags and insignia were grouped effectively about the walls, while potted plants and palms formed the floral decorations. The orchestra was hidden behind a bank of acacias. Among the guests were Alfred Leghait, the Belgian Minister, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Raymond Leghait, Miss Wallach, Miss Morris, Mrs. Bend, the Misses Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Miss Thompson, Walter Gurnee, Mrs. Gurnee, and Charles T. How.

Society turned out in force to-day to attend the first large reception of the season given by the Mount Desert Canoe Club at their quaint little clubhouse on the bay. The decorations were well gotten up, and the affair proved one of great enjoyment. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Mrs. George Baldwin Newell, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, and Mrs. Robert Emery. Miss Mitchell poured the tea, and Miss Codman Parker and Miss Louise Wood the lemonade.

Among the guests were Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Parke Godwin, Mr. Addison, Capt. and Mrs. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Miss Hoyt, Miss Sanders, Miss Williams, Louis Von Gaertner, Dr. Guy F. Whitney, Edward C. Knights, Dr. Chapman, Johnston Livingston, Mr. Mairs, Mrs. Charles Todd, Mr. Phiffer, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Sturgis, Miss Carter, Miss Corson, the Misses Coles, the Misses Stokes, Miss Jenkins, Miss Whitaker, Miss Davidge, Miss Garland, the Misses Morton, the Misses Neeser, Miss McCormick, Mr. Garland, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Swann, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Neeser, Mr. Bull, Mr. Hall, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Colby, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Hale, Mr. Jones, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Mrs. G. P. Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Prof. and Mrs. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. Emery.

James G. Blaine gave a luncheon to-day to a party of ten friends at the Kebo Valley Club. Those who formed the party were Miss Corson, Walter Damrosch, Mr. May, Mrs. Cary, Mr. Groome, Miss Fisher, Mr. Fuller, Miss Roberts, and Mrs. Groome.

A dance to-night at one of the hotels was enjoyed by a number of young people, among whom were Miss Pell, Miss Palls, Miss Shefflein, Miss Watts, Mr. Vesserole, Miss Brown, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Barclay, Miss Barkley, Miss Margaret Elliott, Capt. Bush, Miss Bush, Mrs. Howell, Miss Barclay, Miss Christy, Miss Thompson, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Steele, Mr. Kip, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Hamilton, Miss Beale, Miss Neeser, Prof. George H. Bartlett, James G. Blaine, Miss Griswold, and Mr. Humberl.

Morris K. Jesup of New-York gave a dinner to-night. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Moldrum Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs.

DEFENDER RAN AGROUND

Hit Hard on a Sand Bar Between Fort Adams and Goat Island.

WAS PULLED OFF AT HIGH TIDE

No Serious Damage Apparently Resulted from the Grounding—Will Sail for New-York at Once.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—The Defender ran aground this afternoon. She had been out sailing on Narragansett Bay to stretch the new Wilson mainsail, which was bent on yesterday. A strong wind was blowing from the southwest, and the water was quite rough. She had come into the channel between Fort Adams and Goat Island, and was rounding up to come to her anchorage. Suddenly she hit on the sand bar. She hit hard, too, and her bow came up two feet out of the water. Her boom was off to port, and the pressure of the wind in her big sail caused her to reel badly.

This was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The tide had been flooding nearly an hour. The crew got to work at once to get her sails in. They had a hard time with the mainsail. Soundings were taken all around the boat, and a kedge anchor was put out ahead so as to be ready to work the yacht off as soon as the water was high enough to float her.

C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Iselin, and Gouverneur Kortright were on board at the time Mrs. Iselin was sent ashore in the launch, while the others remained to help where they could. Mr. Iselin sent at once to try and procure a tug.

The Defender grounded right in the channel. A sand bar ran out from Goat Island, and two years ago the Government had it dredged away for 600 feet. A spindle buoy is placed on what remains of this bar, and the Defender struck about 300 feet from this. Watermen here are surprised at her grounding so far off the spindle, and blame the officers for not having the spot properly marked.

The Defender was aground until 8:30 to-night. Then the tide had risen enough almost to float her. The Hattie Palmer took a line from the yacht, pulled her off the shoal, and towed her into deep water in Brenton's Cove.

Capt. Haff said he probably stood in toward the bar a few feet too far, and in rounding up struck on sideways. He did not think the Defender was hurt at all, as he went on easily, and came off again without any trouble. On the chart the depth of water where the Defender struck is given as 4½ fathoms. A waterman who was in the Defender strike says she was coming into the harbor at a rattling good speed, and without her headway being checked at all ran right on the bar. Her boom swung wide off, and her spars quivered perceptibly. He said he did not see how it was possible for a boat constructed so lightly as the Defender to strike as she did without being badly strained.

The Defender will probably start for New-York to-morrow to be docked at once in the Erie Basin. This is what one connected with the yacht said. Mr. Iselin declined to make any statement or state what his plans for the future were.

Mr. Iselin is rather worried about the aluminium topsides of the yacht. They have to be kept painted, or the action of the salt water on the plates destroys them. The metal will not take paint well, and it clusters and peels off as fast as it is put on.

The Jubilee was ordered home this evening. She sailed out of the harbor at sunset, bound for Marblehead.

Gen. Paine and John B. Paine are both in Boston, so that George H. Richards, Gen. Paine's associate in business as well as in yachting, is in charge of the boat. Mr. Richards intended to sail for Marblehead this afternoon, but waited to see what would come of the propositions for a race, being perfectly willing to give the Defender's people a try if they so desired. When seen on board the Jubilee this afternoon, Mr. Richards seemed not at all worried over the Jubilee's showing in the races she has sailed or as to her possible performance to-morrow.

"Gen. Paine did not expect to beat the Defender when he put the Jubilee in commission," he said in the course of the conversation. "His principal idea was to have some cruising and to feel out the other boats for the purpose of forming conclusions as to the Defender's speed. The Jubilee is not in racing shape, nor has any special effort been made to make her so, yet we know what is required to make her go as she should, and that is the main thing in our case after all."

"Do you think the Jubilee faster than before the alterations to her bow?" was asked.

"I think she is undoubtedly faster off the wind and in reaching," replied Mr. Richards, "but she is not quite so fast to windward as she was in 1893. She seems a bit slower on that point of sailing, but I do not say that to any alteration in the hull, but rather to the fact that we cannot get our headsails to stand properly. With improvements in her sail plan, I have no doubt the Jubilee would equal, or excel, her old-time form to windward.

"Our speed performances are, curiously enough, fairly even when compared with the Vigilant, from what they were in 1893. Then we were best to windward, and could not hold her reaching and running, but now we hold, or even beat, her with started sheets, but cannot hold her to windward."

"How much faster do you think the Vigilant is than she was in 1893?"

"I should think five minutes over a thirty-mile course was a fair estimate. Mr. Iselin says three minutes, but that is decidedly on the safe side. She is perhaps a bit more tender than in 1893, because of her large mainsail and in spite of her outside lead, but she is faster to windward, because of her better balanced sail plan and splendid fitting suit of sails.

"There is no reason to suppose that she is slower than before off the wind, and thus I judge of the Jubilee's improvement with started sheets. We ran the Vigilant considerably on the leg in from Block Island in the Goelet Cup race, something we have never been able to do before, and on the reach to the Vineyard last Saturday the Jubilee went faster than I ever knew her to go before. If we had been in the race that day, we would surely have beaten the Vigilant, and come very close to the Defender, for we were well up with them in spite of the fact that we kept clear of them, so as not to break their wind, and made a very wide turn at the lightship. Then from the lightship to the finish we kept out of the way of the schooners, and could have improved our time materially had we cared to do so. The Jubilee is certainly faster in this sort of work than in 1893."

"What do you think of the Defender, Mr. Richards?" It was a leading question, but he answered it promptly.

"I think she is a very fast boat," he said. "Much faster than I had reason to believe. She is stiffer than the Vigilant, points and goes higher, and at the same time foots faster. She is also very fast with eased sheet. She is an extremely close-winded boat, too, and points much higher than the boats of 1893. But the Vigilant also points higher than she did in 1893, and, since the Defender goes even higher, you can see how well she is doing. Of course, her fast footing helps her some in pointing, but that is not all."

"Is not that where the big mainsail and smaller headsails come in?" was suggested.

"Undoubtedly it is," was the reply. "They got driving power in the mainsail, and can make their headsails stand."

"How do you feel about the outcome of the cup races?"

"I am more hopeful of a successful defense of the cup than I was before the cruise."

"The Defender's good showing has given me confidence in her abilities, something which I could not have acquired simply from the reports of her sailing.

"The Valkyrie III. is a very fast light-weather boat, but so is the Defender, and I look for an exceedingly close race, even if not for a successful defense."

"And Gen. Paine's plans for the Jubilee?"

"She will go around the Cape after the trial with Defender and be used for cruising only."

Mr. Richards was asked if he did not think the Jubilee model in the Defender construction and rig would not be a wonderfully fast one, but he declined to discuss the matter, although it was evident that he, in common with many others, believed that much of the Defender's speed lies in her construction. As to how the Defender was standing the strain of her big rig, Mr. Richards said: "She is not strained in any part, so far as I have heard or can see. I was down below this morning and saw no sign of crack paint which would show strain or weakness.

"Mr. Iselin was naturally somewhat anxious at first over the strength of the construction, but he seems now to have perfect confidence in the boat's stanchness. I think the only trouble will be in keeping things in place aloft. There is a big strain when the boat is heeled in a breeze and that big lead keel begins to get in its work, but if everything stands, she is all right. She apparently carries the larger rig as well as she did the first one and must be sailing faster under it."

Yachtsmen this year have become tired of seeing Percy Chubb's English-built Queen Mab take all the prizes in the 60-foot class, and it is more than likely that next year there will be a nice fleet of boats to compete with the Queen Mab. J. Berre Iling, who owns the schooner Elsemarie, is going to have a boat. One of these boats is to be designed by Cary Smith. Rear Commodore J. C. Bergen, who now owns the sloop Hildegarde, is another who has a great admiration for this class. He recently visited Nat Herreshoff and talked about a new boat, and it is said one is to be built.

BRITANNIA AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Beat the Ailsa for Meteor Shield on a Long Sail.

COWES, Aug. 9.—The day set in with a good wind from the southwest, which later became strong, giving indications that to-day's race for the Meteor Challenge Shield, the gift of Emperor William, would be one that would delight the hearts of everybody but calm-weather yachtsmen. The course was from Cowes, the start being made to the westward, around the Isle of Wight, to the starting point, a distance of sixty miles, for which distance the Ailsa allowed the Britannia 1 minute 9 seconds.

The starting gun was fired at 9:30, and the Ailsa went over the line at 9:30:15, followed by the Britannia at 9:30:52. The conditions provided that three boats must start or it would be no race. The Iverna, therefore, started, simply to make it a race. She did not get away until ten minutes after the Britannia started, and about two hours later she retired from the contest.

When the start was made the wind was so strong that the boats had their topmasts housed. They went off on the beat to the westward under short canvas, each carrying only mainsail, forestaysail, and jib. The Ailsa had not gone far before she had a lead of 2 minutes over the Britannia. She did not hold her advantage long, however, and in a luffing match the Britannia showed greater quickness under superior handling. She overhauled and passed the Ailsa, and when she had Yarmouth abeam she had a lead of 5 minutes 34 seconds. Their times at this point were:

Britannia 11:27 06
Ailsa 11:32:40

At 11:44:16 the Iverna gave up the race, as it was certain she would do. In the windward work to the Needles from Yarmouth the Ailsa gained somewhat, and when the Needles were passed she was only 4 minutes 5 seconds behind her competitor.

After passing the Needles it was a broad reach to St. Catherine's Point, the southern extremity of the island, a run to Bembridge, the eastern extremity, and a reach to the finishing point. When Bembridge was reached the Ailsa had cut down the Britannia's lead to 3 minutes, but the latter gained a little on the reach home and won the race handily, finishing at 3:35:34. The Ailsa finished at 3:39:01.

The usual course for the Meteor Challenge Shield is from Cowes to the Shambles Lightship, round the back of the Isle of Wight, to and around the Nab Lightship, and back to Cowes, a distance of 112 miles. To-day, owing to the heavy wind, that part of the course around the Shambles Lightship which lies off Portland, and also the turn around the Nab Lightship, was omitted, thus reducing the distance more than one-half.

The conditions of the race provided that the shield should be won twice by the same yacht. The Britannia, therefore, will hold it, as last year she beat the Viking and the Iverna.

The race for the yachts in cruising trim was won by the Verena on time allowance, though she finished fifth, the Amphitrite being the first to cross the finish line. The times at the finish were: The Amphitrite, 2:57:37; the Viking, 3:16:17; the Freda, 3:16:53; the Water Witch, 3:18:44; the Verena, 3:24:09; and the Anemone, 3:29:34, and the Hyacinth, 3:38:03.

LEFT ENGLAND UNTRIED.

So Says The London Field of the New Valkyrie.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Field, referring to the protest of Mr. George Gould against the tactics of the Defender in the races against the Vigilant, will to-morrow say:

"When the owner of the Vigilant complains of foul sailing and failure to observe racing rules, we rub our eyes and think that things must be very bad indeed on the other side."

The Field will also remark upon the fact that the first race for the America's Cup will take place about three weeks after the arrival at New-York of the Valkyrie III., and will say that that time seems short enough to prepare the cup challenger for such a contest as that in which she will take part. The paper will add that after a month of labor and trouble spent in arranging the conditions of the race, when the yacht was built, she left England comparatively untried and with a crew which had not had a chance of getting accustomed to her. If she is put into the races without further severe trials in match sailing, it will be very much like sending her straight from the ways to the starting line. Of course, if she wins it will be a glorious achievement, and everybody will praise the genius of all concerned; but if she is defeated the blame will be laid on pretty thick.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Passed East—Steam yachts Aquilo; Cosette, F. L. Osgood; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Golden Rod, A. C. Hoagland; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Oneida, E. C. Benedict, and Charlietta, W. B. Higgins. Schooner yachts Columbia, Joseph T. Perkins, and Alert.

Passed West—Steam yachts Vision, F. H. Benedict; Nirvana, W. R. Sands; Wadena, J. H. Wade, and Satanella, Perry Belmont.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Vanderbilt, and cutter yacht Kana, Philip P. Dodge. Came to Anchor Here from New-York—Steam yacht Nomad, T. J. Byrne, and sloop yacht Ventura, Joseph H. Porter.

At Anchor in Little Neck Bay, L. I.—Steam yacht Minerva, Charles A. Gould.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 9.—Arrived—Steamers Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Peerless, C. W. Harkness; schooner Carlotta, George Duryea; Her Royal Highness, F. De Funiak; Meta, John M. Masury; sloops May Belle; Dorothy, H. P. Whitmarsh; Castaner, A. V. Beecher; Eudora, Hampton Howell; Emma T.; J. S. M., Mr. Merritt; Gladys; Moya, W. L. Moffitt.

Sailed—Schooner Florida, F. A. Reid; sloops Poly, Charles P. Noyes; Oriva, Chester C. Monroe; Gossoon, L. Vaughn Clark; Wizard, William Hester; Baboon, G. A. Goddard; Sasqua, Henry Andrus; Swallow, Herman Livingston; Vorant, George J. Tyson.

In Port—Steamers Narwhal, Kalolah, Gretchen, Minnie, Manatee, Huntress; schooners Water Witch, Gitana, Crusader; sloops Fanny, Wanderer, of Hartford, Harrietta, Wenona, Supervisor, Saracen, Helen, Valkyr.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 9.—At Anchor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; Madaline, A. M. Dixon; Lagonda, Woodmansee, E. R. Carpenter. Sloop Truant, J. N. Kalley.

Arrived—Schooners Emerald and Agnes J. Winslow, and sloop Wizard, Col. Hester.

Sailed—Steam yacht Clifton and schooner yacht Phantom. At Anchor—Sloop Tigress, cutter Clara, J. H. Adams; sloop Eldolon, Mr. Crosby. Arrived—Schooner Telfer, Mr. Barry.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Yachts Sailed—Steamers Sylvia, Commodore Brown; Dungeness, Mrs. Carnegie; Fedeima, F. Osgood; Embla, J. H. Hannon; Nirvana, William R. Sands, and Veto, George Law; schooners Emerald, J. Roger Maxwell; Marguerite, H. W. Lamb; Fearless of the Eastern Yacht Club; Viator, Alexander J. Morgan, and Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and sloops Jubilee, Gen. Paine; Vigilant; Pocahontas, James D. Smith; Fanny, Frederic Fiske, and Polly of the New-York Yacht Club.

Yachts in Port—Steamers Xara, F. Grand d'Hauteville; Normahal, John Jacob Astor; Hermione, Robert Goelet; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman; Thyra, James Stillman; Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Gladys of the Eastern Yacht Club; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Wampanog, Hugh L. Willoughby, and Shearwater, E. D. Morgan; schooners Priscilla, J. N. Richmond, and Intrepid, George W. Wild, and sloops, Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll; Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan; Kathleen, F. W. Hoyt; Mystery, Warham Whitney; Bonnie Kate of the Eastern Yacht Club; Iiderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mineola, August Belmont; Ziegeuner, Max Agassiz, and Uvira, Frederick P. Sands.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 9.—At Vineyard Haven—Schooner yacht Clytie, for Newport, sloops Kabeyan, New-York; Marcia, Bristol, cruising.

Sailed—Schooner Sachem, for Portland; Ariel, for Newport.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

Best Points from Which to See To-day's Rowing Races.

The sixth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association will be held to-day on the Harlem River. There are forty-six entries in the regatta, and the list in some of the events is so large that it is necessary to row the trial heats in the forenoon. Therefore, the junior singles, intermediate singles, intermediate doubles, and possibly the eight-oared junior shell race may have their trial heats decided in the forenoon.

The judges' boat will leave the fleet of the Metropolitan Rowing Club sharp at 8:30 A. M. to follow the trial heats.

The course is from a point opposite the Empire Boat Club, near McComb's Dam Bridge, down to a given point between the Madison and Fourth Avenue Bridges.

The entire list of the Middle States has filled most admirably, none of the events having less than two entries, while some of them have from five to nine.

Those having five or more, with the possible exception of the junior eight-oared race for The New-York Times prizes, will be rowed in heats during the forenoon.

The boathouses located along the course from which a fair view can be obtained by the club members and their friends are as follows: Empire, Lone Star, Atalanta, Dauntless, Young Men's Christian Association, Union, Nonpareil, and Friendship. The "Scullers' Row" clubs, which are shut off from the course by the Fourth Avenue Railroad bridge, are the Wyanokes, Crescents, Nassaus, Metropolitans, Harlems, and First Bohemians.

The best view the public can get of the regatta is from the banks of the Harlem River, on either side, from the New-York Central Railroad bridge up to the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. A fine view of the entire course can be had from the Madison Avenue Bridge, while a fair view of one end of the course may be had from the McComb's Dam Bridge. The Empire, Lone Star, and Atalanta clubs are bound to have a commanding view of either the start or the finish, as the case may be.

The Dauntless, Union, and Nonpareil clubs are on the south side of the river, and along the regular course.

NEW-YORKS WIN AND LOSE.

Lively Times with the Umpires on the Baltimore Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 15; Baltimore, 8, (first game.)
Baltimore, 8; New-York, 2; (second game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Cleveland, 18; Chicago, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	57	37	.606
2—Pittsburg	53	36	.596
3—Baltimore	49	35	.583
4—Boston	48	36	.571
5—Cincinnati	48	38	.558
6—Chicago	52	42	.553
7—New-York	46	40	.535
8—Philadelphia	45	40	.529
9—Brooklyn	45	41	.523
10—Washington	28	52	.350
11—St. Louis	29	62	.319
12—Louisville	22	63	.259

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—That no fines were imposed nor players ordered out of to-day's two contests was remarkable. Every member of the respective teams seemed determined to bulldose the umpires whenever there was the slightest pretext therefor. As a result of this cantankerous spirit, the first game was a record breaker, dragging along for three hours. Darkness caused the second game to be called in the eighth inning.

The teams broke about even, each winning a game in a decisive manner. Hoffer was wild in the first game, and gave way to Hemming in the fifth inning. He was ineffective, and Pond made his début on the home grounds in the eighth inning. The New-Yorkers scored seven of their runs off Hoffer and a like number off Hemming. Errors and bases on balls were responsible for most of them. Meekin was touched up for thirteen hits and a total of twenty-one bases, but they were well scattered.

In the second game McMahon was opposed to "Dad" Clarke. It was "Mac's" second appearance this year, and he repeated the good record made last Saturday. The New-Yorkers could not bat him successfully, except in one inning.

There was a big crowd present in the inclosure when the first game was called, at 2 o'clock. Before the second contest began, the crowd had increased to 9,800. It was very disorderly, crowded out on the field, and seriously interfered with the players. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BALTIMORE	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	3	1	0	1	Fuller, ss.	2	1	1	3	1
Keeler, rf.	2	2	3	0	1	Tiernan, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Jennings, ss.	2	2	4	2	1	V'H't'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Kelley, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Davis, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	2	3	1	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	1	1	1	1	Burns, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Clarke, c.	0	0	7	1	1	Stafford, 2b.	2	3	3	9	0
Carey, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Wilson, c.	0	2	1	0	0
Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Meekin, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Heming, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Pond, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Total	13	12	27	11	6	Total	15	12	27	15	1

Baltimore	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	—8
New-York	0	4	0	5	3	4	0	1	0	—15

Earned runs—Baltimore, 7; New-York, 8. First base by error—New-York, 4. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; New-York, 4. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 4; off Hemming, 1; off Pond, 1. Struck out—By Hoffer, 3; by Pond, 2. Home runs—Burns, Kelley. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Brodie. Two-base hits—McGraw, Tiernan, Jennings, Van Haltren, Davis, Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Burns. Stolen bases—Jennings, (2,) Fuller, McGraw, Davis, (2,) Doyle. Double plays—Clarke, and Jennings. Hit by pitcher—By Meekin, 1; by Hoffer, 1. Passed balls—Wilson, (3.) Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Hunt.

SECOND GAME.

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	Fuller, ss.	0	2	2	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	5	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Jennings, ss.	2	2	1	3	0	V'H't'n, cf.	0	0	2	2	0
Kelley, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Davis, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Brodie, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	Burns, lf.	0	0	3	2	0
Robinson, c.	2	3	2	1	1	Stafford, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0
Carey, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0	Wilson, c.	0	0	3	0	1
McMahon, p.	0	1	0	1	1	Clarke, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Total	8	11	24	12	3	Total	2	6	21	12	3

Baltimore	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	.	.	—8
New-York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. First base by errors—Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off McMahon, 1; off Clarke, 2. Struck out—By McMahon, 1; by Clarke, 1. Two-base hits—Robinson, (2.) Kelley. Sacrifice hits—McMahon, (2.) Stolen bases—Stafford, Gleason, Keeler. Hit by pitcher—By McMahon, 1. Wild pitch—Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Hunt.

BROOKLYN EASILY BEATEN.

Philadelphia's Nine Easily Outplayed Them Yesterday.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 spectators witnessed the baseball game at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in which the Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs struggled for supremacy in a League championship contest. It was "ladies' day," and so the women were out in unusually large numbers.

The visitors had the best of it from the start and placed 4 runs to their credit before the home team scored their first and only run.

Brooklyns were outplayed, both at the bat and in the field.

The visitors began their run getting in the first inning, when Hamilton, who got his base on balls, scored on a fine three-base hit by Thompson. In the third inning Hamilton, who led with a single hit, stole second, went to third on Turner's out, and again scored, this time on Hallman's single to centre field.

To this lead the visitors added another run in the fourth inning, and placed their fourth and last run to their credit in the sixth inning, when Grady, who got his base on balls, and reached third on Sullivan's bunt and Boyle's fly to Daly, scored on Smith's single.

The only run the Brooklyns scored was in the eighth inning, when Griffin made a two-base hit to left field and scored on a single by Shindle. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	2	3	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Turner, l.	0	0	0	1	0	Shindle, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	3	2	2	0	Tredway, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Thom'son, rf.	0	3	1	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Lachance, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0
Grady, c.	1	0	1	0	0	Anderson, cf.	0	2	1	1	0
Sullivan, rs.	0	1	0	4	0	Corcoran, rs.	0	0	3	5	0
Boyle, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Grim, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Smith, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Abbey, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	11	27	10	0	Total	1	7	27	15	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Abbey, 3; off Smith, 1. Struck out—By Abbey, 1; by Smith, 5. Three-base hits—Anderson, Thompson. Two-base hits—Griffin, Shindle, Anderson. Sacrifice hit—Sullivan. Stolen base—Hamilton. Double plays—Sullivan, Hallman, and Boyle; Anderson, Corcoran, and Lachance; Daly and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—Sullivan. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitch—Abbey. Umpire—Mr. O'Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Hawley and Sugden; Weyhing and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3

Base hits—Boston, 12; Washington, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; Washington, 3. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	2	0	3	0	5	8	0	0	—18

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Hutchison and Kittridge and Thornton and Donohue; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Amateur Baseball Players for Europe.

A party of amateur baseball players, called the Boston Amateur Baseball Association, under the management of C. W. Rice, left here last night for Philadelphia on their way to England. The party will sail this noon on the American Line steamship Ohio, which is due at Liverpool Aug. 19. The following day they will meet the best amateur ball team that Liverpool has. The party expect to be gone two months at least. So far they have booked twenty-five games, which will be played in all the principal towns in England. The following is the make-up of the team: Lawson, pitcher; Anderson, right field; Pantzer, catcher; Burt, left field; Clard, second base. Harlowe, short stop; Maynard, third base; Neal, centre field; Lever, first base. Most of the players are students of Princeton, Harvard, and Yale Colleges.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW.

Winners of Prizes in the Competitions Yesterday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—The horse show was continued at Hollywood to-day, some 2,000 people, mostly ladies, being in attendance. There were but few competitors in most of the classes, and the show was hardly first-class from a horseman's standpoint in consequence. But it is a marked success socially, and so fulfills its mission. The show closes to-morrow afternoon.

These are the prizes awarded to-day:

Ponies in harness, not exceeding 13 hands; first prize to Richard F. Carman's Spot and Lightfoot. No competition.

For the best pony and best appointed child's pony trap, to be driven by either boy or girl; prize, coaching clock, won by R. F. Carman's Lightfoot, 12 hands.

Pairs of harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands, first prize, $50, won by Trilby and Little Blille, owned by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; second prize, $25, to the same exhibitors, Sweetheart and Tam o' Shanter.

For best horse not exceeding 15.2 hands, shown to a runabout; prize, $50, won by George B. Hulme, Scott.

Pairs of trotters or roadsters; first prize, $50, won by Graystone and Orange Blossoms, owned by Dr. William M. V. Hoffman.

Tandems, over 14 hands; first prize, $50, won by Golden Rod and Blazeaway, George B. Hulme, exhibitor. Second prize, $25, won by Acrobat and Autocrat, shown by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company.

For best performance in tandem, driven by amateurs; prize, $50, won by Richard F. Carman.

Best pair of horses and best French open bus; prize, $50, won by Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn.

Saddle horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands; first prize won by Moabund, Mrs. Robert S. McCreery, exhibitor; second prize, imported, W. E. Katman, exhibitor.

Park team, before drag; first prize, $50, won by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company.

Best pair of horses and best-appointed carriage, entered to have retired at Long Branch for the past ten years; won by Joseph E. Werner.

Best pair of horses not under 15.2 hands, harnessed to Mail, Stanhope or phaeton; won by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Aristocrat and Autocrat.

Best lady's saddle horse, not under 15 hands and not over 15.3, owner to ride; won by Contour, ridden and owned by Miss A. H. Roebling.

Hunters or Jumpers; won by Countess, exhibited by the Monmouth County Hunt, who also exhibited Punch, who was second.

Results at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 9.—The trotting races here to-day resulted as follows:

2:20 Class, Trotting.—Purse $2,000.

Pat L., b. h., by Republican, (Lash)	1	1	1
Dentine, b. g., (Thomas)	4	2	2
Cryselite, ch. m., (Ewing)	2	3	4
Fannie Holman, b. m., (Brewer)	3	4	3
McKee, b. h., (Cooper)	5	5	7
Franklin, b. g., (French)	8	8	5
Taylor, b. g., (Gornell)	6	6	8
Bewilder, b. g., (Shockency)	7	9	6
Sam Estes, (Coleman)	9	7	9
Bufor, b. g., (Higinite)	dis.		
Fannie S., ch. m., (Wood)	dis.		

Time—2:15; 2:14½; 2:12.

2:14 Class, Pacing.—Purse $1,500.

Besure, br. m., by Bessemer, (Rolefus)	1	1	1
Badge, br. g., (Easton)	7	2	2
Nellie O., m. m., (Murphy)	3	3	3
Prairie Lilly, br. m., (Boyce)	4	5	4
Hal K., br. h., (Knight)	6	7	5
Cuckoo, br. h., (Neal)	5	6	6
Woodshed, ch. m., (Johnson)	2	4	dis.
Captain Wood, gr. h., (Miller)	dis.		
Red Lady, b. m., (Kity)	dis.		

Time—2:06¾; 2:09½; 2:08¼.

2:10 Class, Pacing.—Purse $1,500.

Fidol, b. h., by Idol, (Rivenberg)	1	1	1
Frank Axan, b. g., (Thomas)	2	2	2
Direction, blk. h., (Oldham)	4	3	3
Dolly Spanker, b. m., (Shinn)	3	6	6
Gazette, b. h., (Shockency)	6	5	4
Coast Boy, blk. h., (Davis)	5	4	5
Laurel, b. m., (Redmond)	7	8	8
Rocky P., ch. h., (Alexander)	8	7	7
Col. Thornton, b. h., (Boggs)	dis.		

Time—2:04½; 2:07¾; 2:06½.

2:14 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,500.

B. B. B., b. h., by Pilot Medium, (Gerrity)	1	1	1
Dolly Wilkes, gr. m., (Davis)	2	5	2
Senator A., gr. h., (Alexander)	3	2	3
Maud C. bik. m., (Patterson)	4	3	4
Ben B., b. g., (Morris)	5	4	5

Time—2:12; 2:12; 2:12½.

Canoe Camp Opened.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The sixteenth annual camp of the American Canoe Association was formally opened here to-day at noon, when the big red and white burgee of the association was run up in front of the headquarters camp and saluted by a volley from the camp cannon. Only about a dozen persons are yet in camp, including Commodore W. C. Witherbee and Secretary-Treasurer Charles E. Cragg of Port Henry, N. Y., and William R. Huntington of Rome, N. Y., Chairman of the Camp Site Committee. Arrivals are expected to-morrow, including parties from New-York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Boston, and Rochester, and more are expected on Sunday. The camp, however, will not really begin to fill up before Monday or Tuesday, and the racing will not begin till the latter part of next week.

The camp is very pleasantly situated on sloping ground, a short distance south of the Hotel Champlain. It is well sheltered and well drained. The distance from Plattsburg is about four miles. All trains stop at the station, distant about half a mile from the camp, and the lake steamers from Ticonderoga and Burlington stop at the hotel wharf. There is an excellent camp mess, in charge of the manager of the hotel, and the camp is one of the best supplied with conveniences that the canoemen have ever had.

Tickets for Yale-Cambridge Games.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—Knight B. Wade, ex-Manager of the Yale track athletic team, is here completing preparations for the Yale-Cambridge track games on Manhattan Field, New-York, Oct. 5. He says that the seats for the occasion will be disposed of by the application system used in dispensing the seats for all the intercollegiate matches the last year.

Applications will be sent to the Yale Alumni Associations in New-

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN AMERICA

IN THE EARLY DAYS THEY HAD FEW OPPORTUNITIES.

Illiteracy of the Sex in the Revolutionary Period—Gradual Opening of Academies to Them.

From The Boston Transcript.

The last two weeks of the School of Ethics at Plymouth will be partly given up to educational subjects. Ray Greene Huling, Sc. D., head master of the English High School in Cambridge, Mass., opened the course with a lecture on the early movements toward the higher education of women.

The dignity of woman's present educational privileges, he said, is stated, and perhaps sufficiently emphasized, by a single sentence. In the year 1802 seven American universities admitted women to a part or to the whole of their work, and in 1804 their example was followed by the oldest university in the land. This group of eight includes Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Tufts, in New-England; Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins in the Middle States, and Chicago and Leland Stanford, Jr., in the great West. So it is clear the oldest and most conservative, as well as the newest and most radical, among American institutions give their sanction to the highest educational opportunity for women. For all practical purposes, therefore, woman has in the United States equality of privilege in education.

Cicero says that he always found himself more interested in the causes of events than in the events themselves, and the present educational position of young women will receive illumination when it is seen in perspective with the early movements of which it is the result. In the Colonial days there was no such movement. Although an enthusiasm for education was a characteristic element in our Puritan ancestors, it bore fruit in the establishment of the college and the tributary school for boys alone, and the girls, for the most part, had to be content with what they could learn at home. The attitude of the settlers is well shown by a vote of the Watertown town meeting in the year 1650, which, after certain provisions for "the teaching of children," reads thus: "as also if any of the 2d towne have any maidens yt have a desire to learne to write yt the 2d Richard should attend them for the Learning of them."

The prevalent disregard of education for women is somewhat surprising, as at that time English society was heartily interested in the matter. The cause of this disregard lay probably in the Puritan idea of the purpose of education; not fullest individual development, but practical usefulness was their aim; to make intelligent and efficient freemen and to secure a perpetuity of educated clergymen and other leaders. Since girls could be neither freemen nor clergymen, the New-England Puritan did not trouble his head about their education. Luther himself, from whom Puritanism received its first impulse, had truer views. He advocated "the very best of schools for both boys and girls," and said that accomplished women were needed "to train up well and to confirm in good courses the children and servants."

The consequence of this neglect of the girls after 100 years appears in a singular bit of evidence. Of the women whose names stand on the recorded deeds in the three most populous counties of Massachusetts relating to the early part of the eighteenth century, either as grantors of property or as relinquishing dower, something less than 40 per cent. sign their names; all the others make their mark. At the close of the Revolution there were ladies of high standing in Boston who could not read; and yet it is also true that there was no period when women of education and culture were not found in some New-England homes. The lecturer proved the point by quotations from Abigail Adams, Elizabeth Peabody's reminiscences, and Hannah Adams.

The ancient grammar schools of the eighteenth century yielded to a new order of secondary schools, the English and academy. The earliest of these was Dummer Academy, at Byfield, established in 1763, and at the close of the century academies were to be found in almost every State in the Union. Although the academies did not give the final impulse in the direction for girls, the Moravians at Bethlehem, Penn., having opened a girls' seminary in 1749, they certainly stimulated and increased it. The earliest academy was open to girls; some of them were established for girls only.

Two reasons led to the agitation of education for young women during the period of academies. One was the new current of thought respecting the rights of individuals; the other was a growing demand for educated young women as school teachers. The need for women teachers was created by the great need for more active enterprises after the Revolution and by the westward movement of the more adventurous men. The tide was rising; girls were gradually admitted to the masters' schools and into the common schools.

The first school in New-England designed exclusively to teach girls branches not taught in the common schools was an evening school at New-Haven, conducted by William Woodbridge, a Yale senior of 1780. In the year of his graduation, and caused this component of popular sentiment: "Who shall cook our food or mend our clothes if girls are to be taught philosophy and astronomy?" It is curious to inquire whether it was one of these young ladies to whom the following certificate was granted at Yale in 1783:

Be it known to you that I have examined Miss Lucinda Foote, twelve years old, and have found that in the learned languages, the Latin and the Greek, she has made commendable progress, giving the true meaning of passages in the Aeneid of Virgil, the select orations of Cicero, and in the Greek Testament, and that she is fully qualified, except in regard to sex, to be received as a pupil of the freshman class of Yale University.

Given in the College Library, the 22d of December, 1783. EZRA STILES, President.

The second and third decades of the nineteenth century were marked as an epoch in the education of women by the admirable schools for girls established at several points in and near New-England by earnest men and women. The central figures in the movement were Mrs. Emma H. Willard and Miss Mary Lyon. Mrs. Willard opened at Middlebury a boarding school for young ladies, where she taught for a quarter of a century, during which she taught 5,000 pupils of whom one in ten became teachers. Here she made her teaching an art; education for women became her enthusiasm. Mrs. Willard's appeal to the State was partially successful, for, though a bill granting $2,000 to her seminary, after passing the Senate, failed in the House, yet the seminary (now removed to Waterford) was given incorporation, and received a share of the literature fund. In this way New-York claims the honor of making the first appropriation of public funds for the higher education of women.

A sketch followed of the work done for young women by the Rev. Joseph Emerson, 1818 to 1824, by Miss Grant and Miss Mary Lyon: "Women must be educated; they must be," said Miss Lyon. And they were. In 1837 Mount Holyoke Female Seminary was opened. It was from the outset a college, in fact, and in 1888 it became a college in name, entitled "to confer such honors, degress, and diplomas as are granted or conferred by any university, college, or seminary of learning in this Commonwealth." From these centres are opening the initial impulses to the new movement. The first and second Principals of Oberlin College had been pupils of Joseph Emerson at Byfield. "Had there been no Emma Willard, there would have been no Vassar College," said Matthew Vassar. Mr. Durant, in the establishment of Wellesley College, was actuated by ideals acquired as a Trustee at Mount Holyoke. It would be strange also if Sophia Smith, in her quiet Hatfield home, had not found inspiration in the noble woman whose death was almost synchronous with the founding of Smith College.

The lecturer sketched, with appreciation, the work of Catharine Fiske and Catharine Beecher in their respective schools, touched upon the rise and growth of public high schools, beginning in 1821, and the development of the normal school, established in 1839. In closing, he summed up the present condition of the higher education for women with clear-sighted enthusiasm. It is demonstrated beyond all cavil that woman can and will make valuable use of collegiate privileges. It is still to be demonstrated that she has the power and the willingness to use university facilities to the full by searching and prolonged investigation. Whatever happens, the issue of all this increase of opportunity will not be the unsexing of woman. The lecture ility closed with Tennyson's splendid portrayal of the true ideal of the relation of the sexes from "The Princess."

Sacred Sewage.

From The London Truth.

For many years past a resident near Hampton Court has been complaining of the discharge of sewage from two drains into a small stream which passes his garden and enters the Thames just above the intake of one of the water companies. So long ago as 1888 the Conservators of the Thames called upon the sanitary authority in whose district the drains are to prevent the pollution of the river. But, from that day to this, nothing has been done, owing to the fact that the chief offender is the Crown, and against the Crown no proceedings can be taken. The bigger of the two drains comes, it seems, from the Royal Mews. Its exalted source does not, however, make the sewage any the less offensive and poisonous; and I would humbly suggest that the privilege of creating a nuisance and polluting the water supply of the metropolis might be voluntarily surrendered without any serious loss to the dignity and authority of the Crown.

Some American Towns.

From The Ram's Horn.

Joliet is the Stone City, from its great abundance of stone.

Denver was named for Gov. James W. Denver of Kansas.

Sheboygan is the Evergreen City. Most of its trees are cedars.

Rochester is the Aqueduct City, from its bountiful water supply.

Louisville is the Falls City, from its position at the Falls of the Ohio.

Savannah is the Forest City of the South, from its innumerable shade trees.

Chicago is the Prairie City, from the flatness of the land surrounding it.

Brooklyn is called the City of Churches. There are more than three hundred.

Burlington is called the Orchard City, from the abundance of fruit trees.

Seattle was so called after a powerful Indian chief of the neighborhood.

New-Haven is the Elm City. Its principal streets are beautifully shaded by old elms.

New-Orleans is the Crescent City, from its situation on the bend of the Mississippi.

Charleston is the Palmetto City, from the prevalence of this plant in the neighborhood.

Wheeling is called the Nail City on account of the prominence of the nail manufactures.

Nashville is the Rock City. Fine building stone is very plentiful and generally used in building.

Buffalo is called the Queen of the Lakes, from its commanding position on these great interior seas.

Boston is called the modern Athens, the Literary Emporium, and the Hub of the Universe.

Milwaukee is the Cream City, from the color of the bricks of which its houses are built. The clay from which they are made contains no iron.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

Daily except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 8:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

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BROOKLYN BRIDGE

TERMINUS 5TH AV. ELEVATED, BROOKLYN. ROUND TRIP, including elevated fare, 35 CENTS.

Leave hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M.

LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via Bay Ridge, round trip 45 cents.

Daily except Sundays. Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturday, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly, from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

Culver Route.

Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. daily except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St., E. R., daily except Sundays, 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:30, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:15, 10:10 P. M.

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Round Trip Reduced to 25c.

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TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE. Subject to change.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) No. 1, N. R., a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, THE BOATS WILL LEAVE PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. EVERY TWENTY MINUTES, THEREBY AVOIDING ANY CROWDING. AN ANNEX BOAT WILL LEAVE FOOT OF WEST 22D ST. HOURLY FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M., CONNECTING AT PIER 1 FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

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LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

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EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P.M. So. 5th St., B'klyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.5, 1.05, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10, 10.30; 11.30 A.M.; 12.15, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N.R.; 11.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 6.30, 7, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.

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Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

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Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD'S TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, CADETS IN CAMP, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

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Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St., 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning, until 11:10 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton, 30c. SEIDL CONCERTS.

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Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Students begin any time; open all Summer.

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423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,

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CHAMBERMAID.—By Norwegian girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. G. K., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

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COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By Protestant young woman in small private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

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COOK.—By respectable woman as thorough cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. M. D., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

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The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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NURSE or CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant girl; good reference. H., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

WET NURSE.—By respectable young German as wet nurse, with full breast of fresh milk; can see baby; excellent doctors' references; city or country. 527 West 48th St.

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Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; age, 25; neat appearance; thoroughly competent and has good city personal references. Albert, Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; nine years' experience; three years last employer; best city and country references. Henry V., care of Mrs. King, 775 2d Av.

BUTLER.—First-class; understands all his duties; good city reference. Louis, 118 West 31st St., basement bell.

BUTLER or VALET.—In private family; English; first-class references. W. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; temperate, trustworthy; moderate expectations. F., 423 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; understands his business thoroughly; good driver; city or country. S. E., 1,777 Broadway.

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ATTENDANT on INVALID.—By Protestant American man; capable, obliging, temperate; moderate terms. Relief, Box 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age, 28; double-entry; thorough practical business experience; intelligent correspondent; competent salesman; seeks a permanency; moderate expectations; references A1. E. F. B., 173 East 106th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Sale Made.

From The Boston Transcript.

A lady who had recently moved to a new neighborhood was one morning called to the door by the violent ringing of the bell. On the piazza stood a dapper little man who immediately commenced talking at a mile-a-minute pace: "Mornin' ma'am. Dunno whether you know me or not. Most of the people round here do. I'm the man that has fits."

The astonished lady thought that some people claim distinction on very strange, not to say unfit, grounds.

"Yes'm, have fits any time, any place," he went on. "Liable to drop right down in one anywhere. Spect to get a pension. Sellin' these wire hooks for bird cages. Every one buys some. Give me anything they likes—5 cents or 25 cents. Everybody helps me, 'cos they know I have fits—liable to drop right down in one anywhere." The dazed listener hastily gave him what change she had, and closed the door, thanking her lucky stars that he didn't feel called upon "to drop down in one" right there.

A Magnanimous Company.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Owing to your not having screens in your car windows," said the traveler, "I got a cinder in my eye the other day, and it has cost me $10 to get it out. I want to know what you propose to do about it."

"Nothing, my dear Sir," said the railroad official. "We have no use for the cinder, and you are perfectly welcome to it. On a strict construction of facts, you did go off with our property—the cinder, of course, was not yours—but we do not care to make trouble for you in so small a matter. Pray do not give the incident a moment's thought."

Repartee in the Menagerie.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Did it ever occur to you," asked the Bactrian camel, "what an elegant shape you have for riding a wheel?"

"Did it ever occur to you," retorted the dromedary, to whom, it may be unnecessary to state, the previous question was addressed, "did it ever occur to you how well you would look on a tandem?"

And the two-humped party to the foregoing discussion was forced to admit to himself that he rather got the worst of it.

The Borrowing Neighbor.

From The Washington Star.

"There do be only wan way to get the besht av borryin' neighbors," said Mrs. Dolan. "An' thot is to move."

"Hov the Rafferties been callin' an yez agin?"

"They hov. An' it's the wan that owns the utinsils thot hov to be goin' widout 'em. In the Winter they borry the cook shtove, an' in Summer they come over fur the loan av the oice chist."

Without Discrimination.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"I very much dislike to see an old man smoking a cigarette," said Miss Du Kane to young Mr. Gaswell.

"Why do you dislike to see an old man smoking one more than a young man?" asked Mr. Gaswell, as he complacently puffed at a particularly odorous specimen.

"I don't."

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Nurse for infant and child of four years; Protestant woman, who is good seamstress; best references required. Address Mrs. W. P., Box 146 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Teacher; gentleman, college graduate, experienced; English language, arithmetic, American history, geography, drawing, singing. References and testimonials necessary. Call at 39 Beaver St., one flight, rear office, on Saturdays, Aug. 10 or 17, from 1 to 4 P. M., or address to Box Office Box 386, Stapleton, S. I.

WANTED—An office boy in a lawyer's office; must write well, have had experience, and furnish references as to character and ability; salary, $4. Address, in own handwriting, stating qualifications. S., Box 146 Times.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—A. — CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Methods, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Great midsummer revival meetings every night. Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, B. D., will preach. At 2:30, the popular pleasant hour and Bible class, Mr. Radcliffe. 8 P. M., the people's service; orchestral music; grand song service. Twilight meetings every night. Concert tonight; free. Mme. Flavelle and others will sing.

AT PROHIBITION PARK, S. I.—Sunday and Monday, colored camp meeting; Aug. 13, 8 P. M., Capt. Jack Crawford, poet scout; Aug. 15, 8 P. M., Miss Eliza Warren on Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 6TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Aug. 11, at 11 A. M.; Rev. William R. Taylor, D. D., of the Brick Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., will preach. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed, congregation worshipping with Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and 73d St.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Walter Laidlaw will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. James McLeod, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. Charles J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. W. H. Williamson will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.; Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Closed during August.

Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.; Rev. William Harsha, D. D., pastor. Rev. William Seward Wallace of Palatka, Fla., preaches at 10:30.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. James Frederick Holmes, A. M., M. D., Minister in Charge.—Morning service, with sermon, at 11 o'clock; holy communion at morning service on first and third Sundays of each month.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35TH ST. and Madison Av.—Service, sermon, and holy communion; Rev. H. Carmichael will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Rev. Thornton B. Penfield will preach in the Chapel at 11 A. M.
Midweek Meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. Dr. Pentecost of London is expected to officiate Sunday, 11th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.,
JOSEPH R. KERR, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. Joseph M. Hutchinson, D. D. Subject: "Paul's Thorn in the Flesh."
Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, Pastor.—Preaching services to-morrow at 11 and 8 by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor; Associate Pastors, Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D.; Rev. A. E. Funk.—Services every Sabbath, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. Robert Barbour will preach; 8 P. M., Rev. George Whitefield Mead on "Divine Comfort." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square, South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Rev. James M. Bruce will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Church open entire Summer.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton College, at 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45; solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, (plain,) 4:30 P. M.

Auction Sales.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

50 NEW AND PERFECT '95 PATTERN

BICYCLES

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.

WARNER & CO.,

117 East 125th St., (old Post Office.)

FRANK L. WARNER, Auctioneer.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE.

9 A. M. via Spring'fd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E.PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT. Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE,

Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music. Terms reasonable. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,

Poultney, Vt. Special rates for September. Illustrated book mailed. PETER J. GRIFFITH.

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NEAR SEABRIGHT, N. J.,

Under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle.

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AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

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4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

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Swept by Ocean Breezes.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.

Open Until October 1st.

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The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

"THE EDGEMERE."

Unbounded success of the new and fashionable Summer resort opened this season at Edgemere, L. I., between Arverne and Wave Crest, sixteen miles from New-York. Patronized by the best people. Guests charmed with its refined and abundant hospitality. Surf and still water bathing in perfection; fifty private baths. Boating, fishing—everything that makes seaside life delightful, socially and otherwise. Open till October. For circular address

A. E. DICK, Edgemere, Long Island.

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On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.

Address or telegraph. THOMAS H. BRUSH.

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B. H. YARD, Proprietor.

Send for descriptive pamphlets.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.

John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man. SOUTHOLD, L. I.

Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL.

Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.—Holmes Cottage, near ocean and Gaston Av. station; superior table.

CATSKILLS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.

THE G

AGAINST SUNDAY SALOONS

Emphatic Resolutions of the Catholic Abstinence Convention.

IN FAVOR OF STRONG EXCISE LAWS

Manufacture and Sale of Beer by St. Vincent's Monks Discussed—Re-election of the Union's Officers.

The convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America adopted clear and unmistakable resolutions yesterday against the use of intoxicants and in opposition to their sale on Sundays.

Two reports were submitted by the Committee on Resolutions concerning the traffic in liquor, although only one report was expected. The majority report, adopted by a large majority, was in the nature of an attack upon dealers in intoxicants, and contained a request that they abandon their business. All legitimate movements to abolish the sale of intoxicants on Sunday were indorsed.

The minority report brought up indirectly the question of the manufacture and sale of beer by the Benedictine Monks of the monastery at St. Vincent's, Penn., and there was some debate upon the question before the majority report was adopted.

The Rev. James M. Cleary presided at the sessions of the convention yesterday. Telegrams and letters were read from clergymen in various parts of the country, wishing the convention godspeed. Among the telegrams read was one from 500 Keely gold-cure delegates, now in convention in Plainfield, N. J., which read as follows:

Five hundred Keely graduates, members of the Keely League, in convention, send congratulations on your twenty-fifth annual gathering. We wish you godspeed in the great temperance work, our common cause.

The Rev. P. O'Brien, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then mounted the platform and read the report signed by a majority of the Committee on Resolutions. It was as follows:

Whereas, the Catholic Church in the United States is doing everything in its power to lessen the evils of intemperance; and,

Whereas, She has, through her Bishops in Plenary Council assembled, approved and heartily commended the laudable practice of total abstinence; and,

Whereas, To avoid all the caviling from any source, the holy father commended the prelates of the United States for their action on the question of temperance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, in its twenty-fifth annual convention, assembled in New-York, reiterates its loyal obedience to the holy cause of total abstinence.

Resolved, That, with the advice of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, we ourselves totally abstain from the use of intoxicating drink in order that we may thereby with good grace ask our co-religionists to follow our example.

Resolved, That the advice given by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, urging Catholics to get out and keep out of the saloon business, be again reiterated by this convention.

Resolved, That we give the weight of our influence to every legitimate movement that tends to abolish the sale of intoxicants on the Lord's Day, and we urge the complete closing of saloons on Sunday, and on Saturday night at as early an hour as possible.

Resolved, That we urge everywhere by votes and influence the enactment of such laws as the "screen law," the "single entrance law," and all laws which may in any way help toward the strict enforcement of the present excise laws.

Whereas, There is one platform upon which all Americans can stand, irrespective of religious belief, namely, the platform of temperance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we co-operate with our non-Catholic fellow-citizens in every legitimate effort to restrict the evils of intemperance.

Resolved, That we are pleased to notice the absence of intoxicants at many of the banquets given by Catholics, and we respectfully request Catholic societies to discontinue the use of liquors at their entertainments.

Resolved, That we respectfully request Catholic journals to aid our cause by refusing to publish liquor advertisements.

Resolved, That we urge the formation of total abstinence societies among women, girls, and boys, and we urge our male societies to give them every encouragement in their power.

Resolved, That we have reason to thank God and rejoice on this day of our silver jubilee. For twenty-five years we have labored to promote the holy cause of total abstinence. Encouraged by the success that has attended our efforts in the past, we will continue our labors with even greater energy in the future.

Resolved, That this Convention extend its heartiest thanks to the Most Reverend Archbishop Corrigan for the warm welcome he gave us in the Cathedral, and for his presence in Carnegie and Columbus Halls.

Resolved, That we thank most heartily his Excellency Mgr. Satolli, the Most Reverend Archbishop Ryan, and Bishop Kane for their co-operation in the work of this convention.

Resolved, That we thank his Honor Mayor Strong for his kind welcome to the metropolis of America, and other officials of the city for their encouragement of our work and their words of sympathy.

Resolved, That we thank the great press of New-York for the voluminous notices of our business sessions and entertainments. We appreciate the generosity on the part of the proprietors of the journals of this city, and we extend to them our heartiest thanks.

Resolved, That we extend to the Paulist Fathers and St. Paul's Guild our thanks for the hospitality shown us, and we will remember with gratitude their efforts to render our visit to New-York one of unalloyed pleasure.

The report was signed by the Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, George T. Kennedy, M. S. Brennan, Thomas J. Stanton, M. A. Lounsbury, the Rev. C. M. Kelly, J. E. Carman, the Rev. John Emmitt, John T. Sullivan, F. A. McKenna, and Nellie Kane.

The minority report was read by Father George Zurcher of Buffalo, who, on Thursday, attacked the beer-brewing monks of St. Vincent, and threatened to take their case before Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate. Failing to obtain redress in that direction, he said he would take an appeal to Pope Leo XIII. Father Zurcher's report was practically the same as that of the majority, only differing from it in its covert attack upon the monks of St. Vincent, which was emphasized in the following resolution, offered by Father Ross:

Recognizing the inconsistency of declaiming against Catholic laymen in the liquor business while passing over in silence the unseemly spectacle of the clergy managing and encouraging the unbecoming traffic, the union deplores the continuance of this unedifying example and hopes for its speedy suppression.

"That is the darky in the fence in my report," remarked Father Zurcher, as he finished reading the document.

The Rev. Father Ward moved that the majority report be accepted, and that the part of the minority report referring to the St. Vincent beer be made a part of it, and that a copy be sent to the monks of St. Vincent.

The Rev. Father Lawley of Pennsylvania said it was a shame to see St. Vincent's beer sold.

"It is bad enough," said he, "to see St. Jacob's Oil, St. Patrick's Soap, and other things sold, but St. Vincent's Beer is worse than all. If we do not come out boldly on this question, it is better that we should not say anything at all."

First Vice President Logue moved that the report of the majority be adopted.

"If we do anything else," said he, "we will mix matters up. It has been agreed upon by most of the delegates that the name of the above place should not be mentioned."

Father O'Brien referred to the matter of St. Vincent's beer, saying, "This humiliating scandal is now before Mgr. Satolli, and we thought it better not to do anything in the convention to influence his judicial decision."

Mr. Magee, a negro delegate from Minnesota, was the next speaker. He was received with cheers and was escorted to the platform. He said:

The darky has been smoked out of the woodpile. It seems to me that this disgrace has been tolerated too long. Can this convention compromise with using beer? It cannot, and on the occasion of its silver jubilee it must speak out against St. Vincent's beer.

Secretary Doyle said that if the resolution was adopted it would mean that the clergy of the Catholic Church were managing and encouraging the liquor traffic.

"Do you believe that of the Catholic clergy?" he asked.

"No, no!" came from all parts of the hall.

"Then," said Secretary Doyle, "you cannot accept the resolution."

Mrs. Lake suggested that the convention condemn the sale of beer for revenue by any religious order, and said that would settle the question.

The suggestion, however, was not accepted, and the convention adopted the majority report by a very large majority.

St. Louis and Denver both presented claims for the next convention. St. Louis was chosen as the place of meeting, and the first Wednesday in August, 1896, as the time.

Mrs. Charles Smith of Boston was accorded the privilege of the floor, in order that she might say a word for the work of rescuing fallen women. She said:

The large majority of lost women whom I have met in Boston are Catholics, and the most vile and degraded of all these women are Catholics. In raising up these fallen creatures Catholic women might well pattern after their Protestant sisters.

Mrs. Lake resented this remark, and said:

Let me say for the information of Mrs. Smith that each Catholic woman who belongs to this union is engaged in the work of lifting up her unfortunate sisters. As for the young girls who have gone astray in Boston, let me say that they had long since forfeited all claims to Catholicity; else they would not have been in the predicament in which Mrs. Smith found them.

Mrs. Lake's remarks caused much excitement, amid which Mrs. Smith again took the platform, and asserted that if Catholic women were so generally engaged in the rescue work, it was singular that not one in Boston had ever written her a single line of encouragement.

Father Cleary made strenuous efforts to suppress the discussion at this point, but was unable to do so until Mr. Fennessy of Boston, who has been for ten years connected with the criminal department of that city, got a chance to say that the police records of Boston would show that the impure women of that city were not and never had been Catholics.

All the present officers of the union were re-elected, as follows: President—The Rev. James M. Cleary; Vice Presidents—J. Washington Logue of Philadelphia, James J. Brennan of Mount Carmel, Conn., and Mrs. Leonora Lake of St. Louis; Treasurer—Father William McMahon; Secretary—Father Alexander P. Doyle.

After the election all of the officers went to the platform and took the oath of office.

Mrs. Lake announced that she had been asked by Miss Frances E. Willard to request the convention to send the Rev. George Ott of Chestertown, Md., as a fraternal delegate to the woman's convention at Baltimore. The matter was laid over for the consideration of the President, to see if Father Ott was a member of the union.

The convention came to a close with prayer by Father Elliott of the Paulist Fathers.

The visiting delegates will take a trip up the Hudson River to-day as the guests of local temperance societies.

DR. REINHARD DID NOT APPEAR

Her Ruby Vial Will Probably Be of Avail No Longer—She Has Been Fined by the Judge.

"Dr." Henrietta Reinhard, otherwise Mrs. Henrietta Heidecker, will have to have recourse to something more potential than her ruby vial if she wishes to keep out of jail on her return from the country. For over a year, it is alleged, the vial has been sufficient to save her from imprisonment, but it seems to have run its course.

Mrs. Reinhard, or Heidecker, lives, when she is at home, with her husband, Dr. Herman Reinhard, at 436 Lexington Avenue. She practices as a midwife, and was recently sent to jail for performing an operation on Mrs. Josephine Richard of 497 Lexington Avenue.

Something over a year ago, Mrs. Reinhard and her husband purchased a lot of furniture on the installment plan from William Bogen. They did not pay up, and they were ordered to return the furniture. This order the couple did not obey, and Mrs. Reinhard was summoned to appear in the Court of Common Pleas and show cause why she should not be punished for contempt.

Every time the case came up, Mrs. Reinhard, it is alleged, would appear, armed with a ruby vial, of the contents of which she drank, with the result that she would fall in a sort of fit. The Judge would invariably adjourn the hearing. When the case was called before Judge Giegerich, last Saturday, the ruby vial was called into play again, according to Samuel Sarasohn, the lawyer for Bogen, and there was quite a scene in court. Judge Giegerich adjourned the hearing until yesterday, and when the case was called Mr. Sarasohn was on hand, but not so Mrs. Reinhard.

Judge Giegerich announced that he had received this note, written in German:

Mrs. Henrietta Heidecker is weak and prostrated, and is suffering from nervous prostration, and, in order to recover, it is necessary for her to go to the country.

FRANK KUNTZ, M. D.,
338 East Thirty-fourth Street.

"Well, I'm—" began Mr. Sarasohn, after a moment's pause.

"Exactly," interrupted the Court.

"What is your Honor going to do?" demanded the lawyer. "This woman has played her ruby vial trick seven or eight times, and now she starts in this lay."

"I will wait an hour and then take action," said the Judge. "This note was handed me by a small boy, who said he had received it at the Grand Central Station."

The hour elapsed, Mr. Sarasohn waiting with much impatience, but no defendant appeared. The Judge then announced that he would fine the woman the amount of the furniture bill, $93.75, with costs, and if she didn't pay, the Sheriff would arrest her.

"That's business," commented Mr. Sarasohn. "Now, then, we will see if that ruby vial will avail her."

SEVERAL HARDWARE FIRMS INVOLVED

Affairs of the Lockwood and Guyon Companies.

In the trade it is said that there are six concerns in the hardware business, five of which are in New-York and the New-England States and one in Chicago, involved in the failure of the Woodrough & Hanchett Company of Chicago on Aug. 3, through using each other's paper.

Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Cortlandt C. Clark of Brooklyn receiver for the property in this State of the Lockwood Manufacturing Company of South Norwalk, Conn., whose New-York office is at 79 Reade Street, on the application of Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., a stockholder for $6,700. William A. Curtis of Norwalk and James H. Cutler of Boston have been appointed receivers in Connecticut.

The company sold its product through its agents, the Woodrough & Hanchett Company of Chicago, Woodrough, Mansfield & Co. of Boston, and the C. F. Guyon Company of this city. These agents received the goods on consignment and made advances thereon in the form of notes made by them, which were indorsed by the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, which had the notes discounted for its benefit.

The amount of the notes given by the Woodrough & Hanchett Company of Chicago to the Lockwood Manufacturing Company in payment for products which the Chicago concern has already sold, is stated to be $85,000. The Lockwood Manufacturing Company is unable to meet these obligations.

The liabilities of the Lockwood Company are given as $280,000, including the obligations on which it is liable as indorser. The assets consist of an extensive factory and plant at South Norwalk and stock nominally valued at $175,000, goods in the hands of commission agents, and money on deposit in banks in New-York, Boston, Worcester, and South Norwalk, aggregating $41,000.

The Essex Tool Manufacturing Company of 97 Chambers Street, this city, and Newark, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to Anthony B. Porter. The company has its offices with the C. F. Guyon Company. Charles T. Guyon is President of both companies, and was reputed to have a controlling interest in the Essex Tool Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Guyon made an individual assignment yesterday to Anthony B. Porter, giving a preference to the Foster Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Conn., for $13,696.

Taylor—Kimball.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 9.—Miss Jeannette Ward Kimball, daughter of C. H. Kimball, and Abram Ray Taylor of Brooklyn were married in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Charles E. Knox. The bride wore a becoming traveling costume. She was unattended.

The ushers were Bethune W. Jones and Mortimer E. Newcomb of Brooklyn, Henry S. Kimball of New-York, and Arthur S. Kimball of Bloomfield.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tyler and Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Tyler of Brooklyn, Dr. G. J. Holmes of New-Britain, Conn.; Nathan S. Kimball of Newark, ex-Senator William B. Stewart of Cleveland, Ohio; Col. M. R. Kimball of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Nellie Smith of New-York, O. W. Seelye of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Kimball, Mrs. E. A. Kimball, Miss K. M. Kimball, and Miss Ruth Kimball of Bloomfield; Mrs. F. S. Ward, S. Sherwood King, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Crane, Miss Jeannie M. Crane, G. H. Crane, the Misses Crane, J. J. Crane, Dr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Anna Farrand, Miss Laura P. Ward, Dr. E. M. Ward, the Misses Ward, Miss Bowron, Miss Chitterling, Miss Olmsted, Mrs. H. H. Lake, Mrs. Virginia Hanson, and Mrs. F. McCracken.

Earnings of the St. Paul Railroad.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the first week of August were $586,874; for the corresponding week of 1894, $544,844; decrease, $7,470.

BOXES OF GREAT SNAKES

More than a Hundred Reptiles in a South Street Store.

SAFE IN AN EXPERT'S CHARGE

Pythons, Boas, Anacondas, Rattlesnakes, and Other Interesting Specimens Are Being Kept for a Market.

"If you sit on that box you will sit on a nest of snakes," said the present proprietor of a hundred or more of the most deadly of the reptiles, down in a South Street store the other day.

The reporter sat in a chair.

The snake season is about over. There will be very few more importations of the clammy and unpleasant emigrants to this country this year.

It was for this information that The New-York Times reporter called on Donald Burns, the man who has recently figured in newspaper history as the would-have-been possessor of the supposititious and skinless sea serpent, which created such a sensation the other day.

Mr. Burns is a Canadian by birth, and was a hunter and trapper as long ago as he can remember, and incidentally a collector of snakes. In those early days of the business it was necessary to go far and personally superintend, and take part in the trapping, snaring, or otherwise securing the unpleasant prey.

"The Spring is the real season for snakes," said Mr. Burns. "That is the time of the year when we receive them in greatest numbers, although there are more or less of them sent over all Summer.

"They don't live very long in this climate and it is seldom that one will live more than a year. Our native snakes will freeze and come to life all right after it, but cold weather kills the snakes from hot countries. It is probable that from 700 to 1,000 great snakes from India, South America, and Africa are brought to this country every year. They are needed for circuses, museums, and zoological gardens.

"The natives of the snake countries are much more afraid of the reptiles than we are. At first they would not hunt them, but now we get all our snakes from them.

"There are Indian boa constrictors, the regular boa, and the tree boa from South America, the royal python from Africa, and the anaconda, also from South America.

"Snakes are sometimes snared. This is done with a string at the mouth of the hole. When the snake comes out this pulls up into a tight noose around his neck and he twists himself into a knot trying to get away.

"A better way is to get the snakes when they have gorged themselves with food. Then they are helpless, and easy to manage. At the close of the wet season they come out for food, and then it is not necessary to go into the swamps for them. The tree boa hangs himself from some great foliage-and-verdure-covered tree, on the banks of a river, and drops upon his prey—large animals which come down to drink.

"The anaconda lies in the water, with its nose out, and takes big game from that position. It is more of a water snake than the others.

"These snakes are not venomous. They destroy by constriction, and have an immense power in that way.

"When they have caught a large animal, they proceed immediately to devour it. They can swallow a large deer or a man. It takes them a long time, but they succeed in taking the body whole.

"A snake's mouth is not like that of other animals, with an upper and lower jaw. It opens on four sides, making a big square expanse.

"A snake eats in the same way that it gets over the ground. It creeps, or moves, in an undulating fashion, and in that same way it crawls up on its prey, working slowly and gradually up on it until it is all taken in.

"That is the time to catch it, for it will lie dormant in the place where it finished its meal for perhaps three weeks. Then if it has taken a large animal it may not eat again for six months.

"Snakes live a long time without eating. When they are sent on here they will frequently not eat during the voyage. Sometimes they refuse to eat at all after they arrive, and will live a year.

"Thousands of the natives of the snake countries are killed by them every year. They go out at night, perhaps, or they grow careless.

"I have never had any trouble even when I went for the snakes myself. Sometimes I went alone, and sometimes in a company. The most dangerous time I have had was right here in New-York. I was giving a boa a bath. They have to have them regularly once a week; all the snakes. I had this one in the tub, and had turned away and was not watching him, when he struck at me.

"I threw myself on the floor and rolled with him, to prevent his coiling. He had two coils around me. If he had had three I should have been helpless, but I rolled until I managed to get hold of his tail, and then unwound him. That was carelessness. If I had been watching him he could not have done it.

"I have a snake tooth in the fleshy part of the thumb of one hand. A snake struck me one day, and I pulled my hand away quickly and took the tooth with it. It never troubles me, but when I bear down upon anything I can feel it. The cobra of India and the diamond and carpet snakes of Australia are poisonous. The large constrictors are not. They bite and make a sore wound, but that is all. There is a little poison in the bite, the same as in most animals.

"Anacondas grow to be 30, 35, 40, and even 45 feet long I have seen one snake. That was the largest one I ever saw.

"Oh, yes, there are plenty of native snakes in New-Jersey and all up along the Hudson—copperheads and rattlesnakes. Up around Peekskill the country is noted for snakes. There are some wild places up there seldom visited. It is cultivation that drives snakes out. There are rattlesnakes even on Staten Island now, I have no doubt. They take to water less than other snakes. The copperheads like a high, dry country.

"The box upon which the reporter did not sit was a large one, of the style of the family chest to be found in old-fashioned attics. Round holes were bored in the side. In it were two ugly looking boas piled up closely together, their heads side by side, and under the body of one was what had at one time been the back of a yellow hen.

In another box was a boa said to be the largest in the country at the present time—twenty-eight feet long. He looked bigger than the other two snakes put together. His box had an additional cover of wire netting inside the wooden cover. His snakeship was very quiet, and was evidently taking a nap, quite unmindful of a visitor in his quarters.

This was a pretty little white hen, with a topknot, which seemed to be having a quiet, pleasant time. She was at one side of the box, with the snake very close to it, and apparently regarding the snake with a meditative air.

"We give them a hen about once a week," said Mr. Burns. "If this snake doesn't dispose of the one he has by night, we shall probably take her out, and perhaps not offer him anything more to eat for a week or two.

"If he is not hungry he will not hurt her. She might stand on his head, and he would not touch her. Snakes never attack people unless they are frightened or hungry. We give the snakes water daily, and they take a great deal of nourishment from that. The snakes that bite performers who are handling them do not poison them. They all have their poison fangs removed, but there is a set of teeth back of those, with which they can strike.

"Snakes grow more or less tame with handling, as all animals do, but in all the study I have made of them I never saw one that showed the slightest ray of intelligence in any way. As for their charming other animals, there is nothing in that at all."

Restrictions of Express Companies.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—Members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission had a conference with the Attorney General yesterday as to the course to be pursued in bringing the express companies into line on the new law declaring them common carriers, and placing them under the direction of the commission. Several local officials representing the Adams, American, and United States Companies have been to see the Secretary of the commission within the past week, and have told him, as individuals, that it was the intention of the companies to have the law knocked out in the courts. Instructions had been given them not to file the schedules called for under the law, or to notice any official communication from the commission relative to the law. Secretary Telsburg says that the question of the constitutionality of the law never has been tested in any State.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAY HAVE BEEN THE HOLT HILL

A Clue to the Identity of the Ship That Ran Down the Prince Oscar Off the Coast of Brazil.

There is good reason to believe that the unknown ship which sank, with her crew, after being in collision with the British ship Prince Oscar off the coast of Brazil is the British ship Holt Hill.

The account of the disastrous meeting of the two ships was told in The New-York Times yesterday. Capt. Henderson and other survivors of the wrecked Prince Oscar assert that the unknown vessel was a full-rigged four-masted ship. The fact that she was running free before a stiff sou'easter, while the Prince Oscar was close hauled on the port tack, shows that the course of the vessel which struck was nearly opposite, if not opposite, to that of the Prince Oscar.

Here are the few available facts which can aid in establishing the identity of the unknown vessel: The disaster took place July 13, in latitude 9 degrees 30 minutes south, longitude 33 degrees west. The Holt Hill sailed from San Francisco April 23, bound for Queenstown, and on July 9, five days before the collision, was spoken 450 miles south of the locality where it took place. As her port was Queenstown and as she was sailing to the northward, it can easily be seen how she could have been in the exact locality where the collision took place on the night of July 13.

What makes the supposition seem almost certain is the fact that four-masted sailing ships are not numerous. The vessel that sank the Prince Oscar and destroyed herself in so doing, is described as a four-masted sailing vessel. The Holt Hill is known to be four-masted. The vessel is supposed to have been iron, the material of which the Holt Hill was constructed. The unknown vessel was sailing to the northward, and the Holt Hill was traveling in the same direction.

There are only five four-masted sailing ships under the American flag, and it is impossible that the vessel which ran down the Prince Oscar could have been one of the quintet. The list comprises the Susquehanna, which sailed from this port for San Francisco June 26; the Roanoke, which sailed six days earlier on the same voyage; the Kenilworth and Dirigo, both in harbor, one in San Francisco, and the other here, and the May Flint, formerly the steamship Persian Monarch, which is now in Pacific waters.

The Holt Hill is a vessel of 2,269 tons register, and is under the command of Capt. Jenkins, a jovial Scotch mariner, who is well-known in this port. The vessel is comparatively new, and has visited this port but once during her career. That was about two years ago, when she came in in ballast, and took out a cargo of case oil. The vessel should carry a crew of about forty men. None of the crew was shipped at this port.

SERVED ONLY SIX DAYS IN TEN

Now Strevell's Case May Afford a Test Case for the Magistrates.

Charles R. Strevell of 183 Varick Street, an employe of J. H. Furber & Co., 337 Produce Exchange, applied to Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, for a warrant for the arrest of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Strevell charged the Commissioners with malfeasance in office. He said that on Aug. 2 he was sent to the workhouse for ten days by Magistrate Cornell in default of a ten-dollar fine for intoxication. After being kept in the Tombs four days, he was transferred to the workhouse, and, after serving two days, he was discharged Thursday afternoon. As he had only served six days in all, after being sentenced for ten days, he decided to make a test case, and applied for the warrant.

Magistrate Cornell noted the man's address, and told him that he would write to him, after consulting with the other Magistrates. Strevell left court, apparently satisfied with what the Magistrate had said.

The City Magistrates and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been at odds for some time over the conduct of the latter in discharging all prisoners for intoxication at the end of five days, in disregard of the Wilds law, which imposes cumulative sentences for intoxication, the penalty for the first offense being five days. The Magistrates may take advantage of Strevell's application to make a test case.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR STRIKING TAILORS

Over Five Hundred Contractors Have Conceded Their Demands.

The Executive Committee of the United Brotherhood of Tailors held a meeting last night at Walhalla Hall, 46 Orchard Street. The striking tailors claim a complete victory over the contractors, and say that all shops that have been working are contributing toward the support of the unemployed.

Herman Robinson, who is business agent for Council No. 1, said there were about 600 men out, and he expected more than half would be back at work next Monday, and the remainder would be at work in a few days.

There are about 800 reliable contractors in all," said Mr. Robinson, "550 of whom have signed agreements, and bonds for the faithful performance of them. Twenty of these are in Newark, fifty in Brooklyn, and about thirty in Brownsville, the balance—450—being New-York men."

Mr. Robinson stated that positively 450 contractors in New-York City alone had conformed to the requirements of the unions and that, notwithstanding the claims of some of the small contractors, the strike was virtually a victory for the striking tailors, and was practically ended.

AT THE HOTELS.

—William K. Ackerman of Chicago is at the Plaza.

—William M. Bunn of Philadelphia is at the Hoffman.

—James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie is at the Murray Hill.

—Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indianapolis is at the St. Denis.

—Bishop A. Cleveland Cote of Buffalo is at the Park Avenue.

—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, and William Corliss of Providence are at the Fifth Avenue.

COMING EVENTS.

—New-York Newsdealers and Stationers' P. and B. Association picnic, Cosmopolitan Park, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Tuesday evening next.

—Annual Bavarian Volksfest, Sulzer's Harlem River Park, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday next, and Aug. 18.

—Court Girard, No. 7,500, festival, Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, to-day.

Didn't Know He Was a Monsignor.

WASHINGTON, Aug 9.—Unofficial information received at the Papal Legation to-day of the sudden death from hemorrhage of the stomach, at an advanced age, of the Rev. James Hughes, Vicar General of the Diocese of Hartford, Conn., had a pathetic interest to the officials there. The deceased clergyman passed away ignorant of the fact that, in consideration of his long and faithful services, the Pope had appointed him domestic prelate to the household of the Pope, with the title of Monsignor. The Papal brief containing the nomination was recently received at the Legation, with directions to hold it until the return of Bishop Tierney from Europe, who is now on his way, and have him make the announcement.

Found Dead in His Lodgings.

John Lynch, who has been lodging at 210 Second Avenue for the last month, was found dead in his room early yesterday afternoon. From a hasty investigation it is believed that apoplexy was the cause of death.

Among the man's effects were numerous letters from relatives, among which was one from a niece who is an inmate of St. Anthony's Convent, Greenpoint, and another from Mrs. J. Crowley of Pittsburg, Pa.

BURNED ALL THEIR POWDER

In Their Last Day in Camp the Batteries Were Noisy—A Review by Gen. Carroll—Departure To-day.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 9.—All the powder that the State furnished the batteries, and there was a ton in all, has been burned. The First and Sixth fired all they had left before breakfast, making it impossible for the laggard to sleep within two miles of camp, and after breakfast the Fifth and Second continued the din.

The batteries were reviewed once more this afternoon, and for the last time this year, by Gen. Howard Carroll and Capt. Laurel L. Olmstead, who has acted as Major of the battalion all the week. Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery was the acting major of the review, which left First Lieut. E. H. Koehler in command of the First. The Sixth was commanded by First Lieut. John N. Underwood. The review was even better than yesterday's, the batteries keeping better distances and observing the little things more closely than in other reviews of the week. It would have been almost perfect if a harness of a caisson of the Fifth Battery had not broken.

Many visitors were in camp to-day. Capt. A. B. Dyer, Artillery Instructor at West Point, and Lieut. Adams, also of West Point, were down again to see the batteries. They could not say enough in their praise, which naturally pleased the National Guard artillery.

Camp will be broken early to-morrow morning. The men will be paid at 8 A. M., and will at once pack up for the march to Peekskill. Dinner will be at 11 o'clock, and at 11:30 the Sixth Battery will fire a salute of twenty-one guns, the flags will be hauled down for the last time, and the batteries, breaking into column, will take up their march to Peekskill.

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery gave a farewell dinner to Gen. McAlpin, the officers of the post, and all officers of the batteries in camp. Each guest received a favor.

BISHOP POTTER'S MISSION WORK

The People of Stanton Street Sorry to Lose Him—Plan for an East Side Day Nursery.

Bishop Potter closed his month's work at the Protestant Episcopal Mission at 130 Stanton Street last night. The closing services for the month were held Friday evening.

The Bishop sat in the little study at the west end of the mission building last evening and finished up his report for the month, preparatory to transferring the charge of the mission to the Rev. F. R. Bateman, the regular pastor of the mission, whose vacation will end to-day. He had very little to say regarding his experience in the most wretched quarter of the east side.

"We simply carried on the routine of cathedral duty and mission work," he said. "I am free to say that I have greatly enjoyed the work."

The services during the Bishop's stay at the mission have been largely attended. The Bishop has given his sanction to a plan to start a day nursery at 153 Essex Street. The project is in the hands of the women of the mission, who urgently ask public aid for it.

The Bishop took hold of the Stanton Street mission on July 10, and since that date he has spent almost his entire time in mission work, visiting the crowded neighborhood and conducting the services. He entered fully into the spirit of the work, taking part in the weekly entertainments and young people's meetings, and there is genuine sorrow expressed in the neighborhood over his departure.

CHARGED WITH STEALING BOOKS

Schneck, However, Says His Action Will Bear Close Investigation.

Herman Schneck, a clerk, thirty-one years old, of 222 East Eighty-fifth Street, was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Court, yesterday, for examination on a charge of grand larceny.

It is alleged that on July 31 the accused purchased the Encyclopaedia Britannica from the Maxwell Summerville Publishing Company, for $87.50, agreeing to pay for the books in weekly installments, and also agreeing that the books should remain the property of the company until paid for. It is also alleged that about the same date he purchased books from the Methodist Book Concern, to the amount of $52, and books from Appleton to the amount of $49, on the same terms.

All these books, according to the complaint in the case, Schneck sent to an auction room on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and had sold for his account.

It is claimed that other book firms have been defrauded by the prisoner in the same way, but he denies his guilt, and asserts that his action will bear the strictest legal investigation.

Pronunciation of Princess.

From The Academy.

General usage and the consensus of the dictionaries appear to be at variance with respect to the word "princess." The members of the royal family have for so many years been in the habit of taking part in philanthropic undertakings that the words "prince," "princes," "princess," "princesses," have become among all classes of the community "familiar in their mouths as household words. "The consensus of the speakers, therefore, has a right to carry it against that of the dictionaries, though theory may be with the latter. That general usage nowadays puts the accentual stress upon the second syllable of "princess" is clearly seen by comparing the two sentences: "The princes set the example," and "the princess set the example"; these not being pronounced alike are not confused. Once again, a comparison of the plurals "princesses" and "countesses" shows the difference in the position of their accents, the two words could not change places in:

"Princesses two or three were there,
Of countesses a goodly share,
To grace the day."

More than fifty years ago, Latham, in "The English Language," (p. 202,) wrote: "'Princess' is remarkable as being the only word in English where the accent lies on the subordinate syllable." And about fifty years before Latham, the opposite accentuation was warmly supported by Walker in "Principles of English Pronunciation," (Section 502:)

"Hence we may perceive the glaring absurdity which prevails, even in the first circles; that of pronouncing the plural of 'princess,' and even the singular, with the accent on the second syllable, like 'success' and 'successes,' for we might just as well say 'duchess' and 'dutchesses' as 'princess' and 'princesses,' nor would a correct ear be less hurt with the latter than the former."

The Tame Reindeer.

From A. Trevor Battye's "Ice Bound in Kolguev."

When we reached camp, little Wanka (a boy of nine or ten) was playing with his reindeer. There is an old reindeer, a capital animal in a team, who is a perfect slave to the child. He will follow him about like a dog, and Wanka spends most of his day bullying this old deer. First of all he swaggers out with his father's walk. Then with his little di-zha (lasso) he makes many shots at the old deer, who does not protest, until at last he manages to get it by the horns. Then he harnesses and unharnesses it, for hour after hour.

The boy is not strong enough to lift the deer's legs, and that is a very important part of reindeer management; but this matters little, for the old deer understands the game, and at a touch from Wanka lifts its legs itself. How many times this performance is gone through in the course of a morning it would be hard to say; yet the good old deer never loses patience.

When the mucous surfaces of the Bronchia are sore and inflamed, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a Cold, or subduing a Cough, you will find it a certain remedy.—Advertisement.

Closed at one today.

Quiet, soft, gracefully hanging cloth, as the name implies—nun's cloth—makes a coat one may wear on the street or in the office. Strong as thin cloth can be. Cool—weighs but 13 ounces.

Coat—$4.25 in black, $4.50 mixed gray and brown.
Suit—black, $10.50, mixed gray and brown, $11.

Sir Knights Templar—Your uniform coat is ready, when you are—$20.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
324 and Broadway

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—This morning at 10 o'clock about 700 employes and their friends, of the Keep Manufacturing Company, the well-known shirt manufacturers, will embark at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street and North River for an excursion up the river to River View Grove. This outing is tendered to the employes by the firm as an expression of their appreciation of the steady and conscientious work done this season. A full band of music will accompany them, and all will be able to dance and be gay to their heart's content.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the receipt of $159 for the support of an aged merchant, for which the society desires to secure $300. It asks that further contributions for the purpose be sent to its General Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

—Mary Loeder, twenty-nine years old, of 320 East Forty-seventh Street, fell from a second-story window to the yard in the rear of 988 Second Avenue last evening. She received a fracture of the skull and was sent to the Flower Hospital.

—There will be music in Bronx Park this afternoon by the Eighth Battalion Band; in Rutgers Square Park Monday evening at 8 o'clock, by Squadron A Band, and in Washington Square Park by Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band.

—The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton College, will preach at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Boulevard, corner West Seventy-third Street, to-morrow at 11 o'clock. He will also preach Aug. 18 and 25.

—Besides the Mayor, several other well-known New-Yorkers are stopping at the Elberon, Long Branch, including Gen. Edward F. O'Brien, Gen. Howard Carroll, and Mr. Herbert Booth King.

—"C. H. K." sends 50 cents to The New-York Times for St. John's Guild.

Brooklyn.

—"Young Griffo," a pugilist who has been in Raymond Street Jail for two months upon an indictment accusing him of assaulting William Gottlieb, a boy, at Coney Island, was admitted to $5,000 bail by Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. William Johnson of 393 Central Avenue and Oscar H. O. Wagner of 10 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New-York, are the bondsmen.

—Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has modified his order in the case of Keeper Patrick H. Corrigan of the Truant Home. Mr. Corrigan is now restored to his position to perform the duties that devolved upon John Eisenman as janitor. He will also recover salary and compensation fixed by the Common Council.

—Miss Florence Lockwood, thirty years old, of 432 Prospect Place, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting her throat with a pair of scissors. She was taken to St. John's Hospital and is in a critical condition. She had been suffering from nervous prostration.

—John W. Harmon, father of County Register Granville W. Harmon, who lives at Los Angeles, Cal., but who is now visiting his son, has been very ill, but is recovering. Mr. Harmon for many years was well known in political circles in Brooklyn.

—Commissioner White has awarded the contract for dredging the Wallabout Market channel to the International Contracting Company, at 21⅞ cents per cubic yard.

—Antonio Fabri and John Imhoff, accused of murdering Alois Geisel, in Knickerbocker Avenue three weeks ago, were held yesterday for the Grand Jury.

—The drowned body of a man about forty years old was found at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street yesterday.

—There will be music this afternoon in Prospect, Tompkins, and Winthrop Parks, and at Fort Gre

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TO IMPROVE THE SPEECH

What the New American Society Would Bring About.

OBJECTS TO TWANG AND ALSO BROGUE

Richard E. Mayne Outlines the Scope of the Undertaking, Pointing Out What May Be Gained by Uniformity in Elocution.

A society is now being organized for the elimination of the nasal twang from Yankee speech, for the suppression of the Irish brogue in public places, and for the retirement of German pronunciation from English words.

It is known as the American Society for the Improvement of Speech, and, unlike most propagandists, sets out to teach its own members correct habits of enunciation as well as refining the speech of outsiders.

When everything is ready and permanent officers have been elected, the society will hold a public meeting in Carnegie Hall, and present some choice exponents of American oratory, showing how people ought to speak. At the same meeting familiar specimens of incorrect pronunciation, gleaned from the public schools and elsewhere, will be given as examples of what ought to be avoided.

Richard E. Mayne, formerly Professor of Oratory in the College of the City of New-York, is one of the most active members of the committee appointed to formulate plans at the first meeting of the society, held on June 13 last. Talking yesterday with a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Mayne said:

"Our first object will be our own improvement by lectures, readings, and discussions among the members. When there are several received pronunciations for one word, we shall consult the best authorities, and agree which one is best to follow. We shall also consult among ourselves as to the best method of getting rid of peculiarities of speech due to climatic or other influences.

"For example, what is known as the New-England twang is undoubtedly due to the liability of the atmosphere along our northeastern coast to produce catarrh in some form. It is a misnomer to say that a man with a nasal intonation talks through his nose; on the contrary, he does not allow the sound to pass through his nasal passages freely enough. When you clasp your nostrils, you cannot talk otherwise than with the disagreeable twang which we call nasal.

"Our second object is to teach elocution to large classes, much in the way that Frank Damrosch has done in his popular singing classes. The society will do this as a means of improving the general pronunciation, and of teaching those who come to the meetings the art of using the voice so as to produce a clear enunciation, free from mannerisms and foreign accents, with the smallest expenditure of energy. There are many persons who cannot speak loud without shouting, or who cannot pitch their voices so as to be heard in a large room without straining the larynx.

"Then, as no improvement in grown-up persons is at all comparable in the width and depth of its effects to lessons learned in childhood, we shall approach the teachers with a view to inducing them to study practical elocution. This is not the old mechanical method of teapot and pump handle, with its mechanical delivery and its forced emphasis, but the modern kind of elocution, which seeks to bring out the author's true meaning by a thorough comprehension of the ideas which he wishes to convey.

"There is a public school in Mulberry Street," continued Mr. Mayne, "where twenty-nine nationalities are represented. Think of all the errors in pronunciation which so many different tongues must engender while learning our National speech.

"I once heard a German of remarkable tragic power recite a poem by Leigh Hunt where the line occurred:

"'Ramped and roared the lions wild.'

"What the poet wished to bring out was the deadly seriousness of the lions, and the recitation had been very successful up to this point. The line was given:

"'Rampt and roart the lions wilt.'

"This destroyed the depth of the 'd' sound, and destroyed the previous impression created.

"German children are apt to say 'alretty' for 'already.' Irish children often misplace 'e' and 'a' sounds as in the exaggerated example, 'Give me a clane pleet.' Another fault in Irish pronunciation is in words like 'come,' which is spoken as if it were spelled 'kum.'

"On the other hand, the Irish set us right in their pronunciation of 'new,' as in 'New-York,' not 'Noo-York,' as it is often wrongly termed. And they gave us the true value for 'wh' in 'which,' 'where,' 'why,' and many other words. There is a tendency among Americans of other than Irish birth or descent to say 'wich' for 'which,' and so on.

"The right value of the letter 'a' is one of the most difficult things in pronunciation to acquire. The absurd fashion in certain circles of society has made such uneuphonious pronunciations as 'dawnce' for 'dance,' 'Fraunce' for 'France,' and 'chaunce' for 'chance.'

"Then comes up in considering such instances the value of authority as a guide to pronunciation. Should, after all, the final guide to pronunciation. But the custom of whom? Of the best and most correct speakers, or of the illiterate multitude? Our dictionaries are often not trustworthy authorities in pronunciation, because they too have rushed hastily into adopting the form that is popular, whether it has the sanction of usage by scholars and men of culture or not. We often hear 'nationality' pronounced as if the first two syllables should keep the same sound as 'nation.' There is 'patriotism,' which a good many persons pronounce as if it began with 'pat.' These words follow contrary rules, because the best usage is the only true guide.

"Take the vexed word 'lieutenant.' The United States Army inclines to call this word 'loo-tenant,' the Navy, I understand, calls it 'left-tenant.' Men say to you, 'I don't see how "lieu" spells "left" in any case.' You might reply that 'colonel' does not spell 'kurnel,' no matter how you look at it.

"A very nice point for discussion is how far the best American pronunciation should be assimilated with that of Great Britain, and where the line of cleavage should be drawn. In England they call a 'clerk' a 'clark,' and 'the Derby,' 'the Darby.' These pronunciations do not suit us, and they are not likely to be adopted here. But in cases where the pronunciation of certain words accepted in England has not only the stamp of approval set upon them by great poets, but has the additional advantage of greater euphony than our own form, I do not see why we should not drop our pronunciation in favor of the other.

"Many good speakers acquire certain affectations because of the guild to which they belong, and thus spoil the effect of clear enunciation. There is a pulpit tone which may, without using the term in an invidious sense, be called sanctimoniousness. Preachers, almost unconsciously, use what elocutionists call the emotional voice in making the smallest announcements, such as the usual weekly meeting, or the object of next Sunday's collection. The emotional voice is produced by expanding the chest and giving the voice its resonance from that quarter, instead of from the pharynx and the roof of the mouth. The larynx is also expanded more than usual in producing this tone.

"The voice of the politician who is accustomed to public speaking is very often untrained and noisy, certain effects are produced on the voice by the constant use of the same gesture Delsarte knew this so well that he came out of an inner room one day to tell a pupilthat he should not make a certain gesture. 'But you did not see me make it,' said the pupil. 'No, I heard your voice and knew by its sound the gesture which accompanied it,' was the reply.

"The finest voice I ever heard was that of Mr. Gladstone. It was so musical, so varied in its intonation, so flexible in its conveyance of expression, that it held his audience entranced almost in spite of itself. Then, his gestures were few, simple, and profoundly expressive, as well as being the consummation of gracefulness. To hear such a speaker even once is to take a life-long lesson in the highest kind of elocution."

The committee appointed at the preliminary meeting of the society will be ready in a few days to report its scheme of work. Among other things it is proposed to hold a public meeting in September, at which many men well known, either for their oratorical gifts or their prominence in educational matters, will speak in favor of the society and the objects which it has in view.

The members of the committee are Richard E. Mayne, formerly Professor of Oratory in the College of the City of New-York; James A. Robinson, L. F. Mackay, President of the National Association of Elocutionists; Mrs. Mary Banks Stacey; George R. Phillips, Secretary of the National Association of Elocutionists; F. Townsend Southwick, Miss Sarah Warren Keeler, Mrs. J. E. Sully, Mrs. Harriet A. Metz, Prof. E. H. Babbitt of Columbia College; Miss Caroline B. Le Row, J. E. Souers, Miss Adelaide Westcott, B. Russell Throckmorton, Miss Helen V. Boswell, Dr. Justin L. Barnes, Mrs. Gladys M. Gillette, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Miss Annie I. Barr, H. A. Carr, James Fairmont, Miss A. M. Brooks, Mrs. D. Kirkwood, Mrs. Stroud, Mrs. Eady, and J. A. Dunn.

TO TAKE BACK TROLLEY STRIKERS

Brooklyn Heights Company Agrees to Settlement—No Discrimination Against Labor Union Men.

The trouble existing between the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and its former employes, who went on strike Jan. 14, was settled yesterday afternoon. Arbitration Commissioner Feeney has been working on the matter for the last four weeks, and has had several conferences with prominent officials of the new management—ex-Gov. Flower and President Rossiter, Secretary Williams, and a committee representing the old employes.

Negotiations culminated yesterday in the adoption of a memorandum agreement satisfactory to all parties. Martin J. Connelly, Andrew D. Best, and John D. Gillin represented the ex-employes. The men are to be returned to work as fast as vacancies occur. The company is making a rigid examination of all the present employes, and those found to have defective eyesight or other physical or mental defects will be replaced by old employes who are competent.

This will enable the company to receive back the men in blocks of fifty, the first fifty to be taken on at once. There is to be no discrimination against an applicant because of his connection with a labor union, and the men will be re-employed, so far as practicable, on lines on which they formerly were.

In consideration of this concession by the company the men in the various labor organizations agree to withdraw all opposition to the company and its boycotted men. Hundreds of the old strikers have been unable to find work in the past seven months, and this settlement will be hailed with delight by them.

TWO DROWNED IN THE DELAWARE

Four Intoxicated Men Tried to Cross the River and the Boat Upset—The Survivors Held.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 9.—Charles Stewart, William Fisher, Frank Chamberlain, and Benjamin Wagner, all residents of Philadelphia, hired a rowboat in that city last night and went sailing on the Delaware River. They brought a quantity of provisions and liquor with them, and rowed toward the Jersey shore. The men became intoxicated.

Stewart and Wagner attempted to change seats, and, both being unsteady on their feet, they upset the boa. All four men were thrown into the water. Stewart and Fisher managed to save themselves, but their two companions were drowned. The accident happened not far from the Jersey shore, and Stewart and Fisher swam here and landed on Kaighn Avenue.

They were both under the influence of liquor, and Stewart was overheard by Policeman Painter to exclaim: "Well, they are drowned—let them go." Stewart and Fisher were taken to the Camden lock-up and placed in cells. The police alleged that there was evidence of a quarrel in the boat, and that murder might have been committed by Stewart and Fisher deliberately upsetting the boat. The two men say the upsetting of the boat was accidental. They will be held pending an investigation.

WERE GETTING MONEY DISHONESTLY

At Least This Charge Was Made Against Four Men.

Joseph O'Connell, 220 West Fortieth Street; James, Hughes, 118 West Thirty-ninth Street; Edward Hughes, 47 Clinton Street, and John Roberts, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, were locked up in the Morrisania Police Station yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Detectives Titus, Schirmer and O'Neill of Capt. Creeden's command saw the prisoners making a tour of the small stores on lower Willis Avenue, and followed them.

In Josephson's paint store they found that two of the men had represented themselves as representing the Right Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, abbot of the Benedictine Monastery and rector of St. Anselm's Church, at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Tinton Avenue, and said that they were soliciting advertisements to be put in the souvenir book of a picnic which they said was to be held by the church on Aug. 28. Josephson gave them an order and paid them $1 in advance.

Detective O'Neill went to the monastery and learned from the abbot that men answering to the description of Hughes and O'Connell had called on him Thursday and asked leave to get up the journal, and were then refused.

The four men were arrested in Saber's saloon at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Willis Avenue. On their persons were found pawn tickets calling for articles of jewelry and clothing, besides memoranda of seven places which the detectives had seen them enter. At the station Abbot Edelbrock identified O'Connell as one of the men who had called on him. The Morrisania Court being closed, the prisoners were locked up, in spite of their protestations of innocence, and the detectives will hunt up more evidence. They will be arraigned before Magistrate Crane this morning.

LECTURES AT THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Many Ministers Listen to Carefully Prepared Addresses.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 9.—The School of Theology met in the tabernacle to-day and several hundred ministers present were treated to four excellent addresses. The first lecture was by the Rev. Dr. B. P. Browne of Boston University. His theme was "Morals and Religion." The Rev. Dr. C. J. Little of Evanston, Ill., followed, reviewing the life of Bernard of Clairvaux.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. J. R. Vanpelt of the University of Denver lectured on "What is Revelation." Col. H. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the St. Bartholomew Mission, New-York, conducted a conference and spoke on "Rescue Work; How to Do It." Several reformed men were present and indorsed Col. Hadley's work among the drunkards in the metropolis.

The evening session opened with a concert, after which Congressman H. W. Blair of New-Hampshire delivered an address on "The Future of Temperance Reform." Five thousand heard the lecture. The annual jubilee of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the Auditorium, and thousands of negroes from New-York, Philadelphia and Trenton participated in the exercises. The Rev. Dr. Stokes delivered a hearty address of greeting. The principal address was made by the Rev. W. B. Derrick of New-York, connected with the foreign missionary society of the church, who paid a glowing tribute to Bishop William Taylor for the work he is doing in Africa. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Asbury of Pittsburg also made a stirring address.

Deckhand Thomas Cahill Drowned.

When the steamboat Benjamin Franklin was backing into the dock at Pier 24, North River, yesterday forenoon, Thomas Cahill, a deck hand, slipped off the deck, struck his head against the steamboat Newburg, and fell into the water. Capt. O'Donnell of the Franklin threw out a line, but Cahill had sunk. O'Donnell then hauled out the body with grappling irons, and tried with others to restore life, but in vain.

Cahill, who was about thirty years old, was hired at Yonkers three months ago by Capt. O'Donnell, who says that he had a brother and sister in Brooklyn.

NO DELAY ON NEW BRIDGE

Work on the East River Structure Will Be Begun Next Spring.

NO PRIVATE CONCERN IN THE WAY

Commissioners, if They Fail to Get the Company's Charter, Will Go Ahead—The Question of Railroads.

Col. Andrew D. Baird of Brooklyn, President of the East River Bridge Commission, said yesterday, that the work of building the new bridge between New-York and Brooklyn would be pushed vigorously, and that he expected to see the structure actually in course of erection next Spring. This will be gratifying news to the people over there, who have clamored for another bridge for ten years, and who have been watching every step taken by the Commissioners with the deepest interest.

Some people in Brooklyn have chafed over the delay caused by the negotiations between the East River Bridge Commissioners and the Directors of the East River Bridge Company, and have been inclined to fear that the latter company, which is a private concern closely allied with the Brooklyn Union elevated system, was endeavoring to block the bridge project, unless the Commissioners would buy the private company's charter at an extravagant price.

At the last meeting of the Bridge Commissioners, the counsel of the private concern sent in a communication, which stated, in part, as follows:

The act of 1895 authorizes a bridge to be constructed from a point at or near the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to a point at or near Grand Street, New-York. It also provides that no property now used by any ferry company shall be taken. This prevents you from starting the bridge which you are authorized to construct on any line south of Broadway, in the City of Brooklyn. If the line is fixed so as to run close to Broadway at the point where the bridge will begin to span the river, it would carry it over property in actual use for ferry purposes * * * and if it should proceed southerly for any considerable distance to avoid said ferry property, it would carry the bridge to the bend of the river on the New-York side, which would make its construction almost an engineering impossibility. In addition, it would remove the bridge on the Brooklyn side too far from the foot of Broadway.

Inasmuch as the act of 1892 gave the same protection to ferry property as the act of 1895, our company located the lines of its bridge north of the northerly side of Broadway, Brooklyn, and in order to obtain the shortest and most direct iron span, carried the bridge at its New-York abutment, or pier, to a point near the northerly side of Delancey Street, in the City of New-York, about 800 feet north of Grand Street, as prescribed in the act.

This language has been construed by some to imply that the East River Bridge Company intended to hold a club over the Bridge Commissioners to attempt to compel them not only to buy the charter at a high price, but also to give the private concern the exclusive right of way for the Brooklyn Union elevated trains over the new bridge.

Col. Baird, when seen yesterday at his office, Keap Street and Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, said he did not believe the East River Bridge Company intended to try to coerce or to demand an extravagant price for its charter. Col. Baird is a rugged, clear-headed Scotchman, a successful man of business, and a hard man to block in anything that he undertakes. There is a general feeling in Brooklyn that that city is fortunate in having him at the head of the bridge project.

"Nobody need be afraid," said Col. Baird, "that any private concern will stand in the way of the new bridge. We can go right ahead and build the bridge, no matter if we do not secure the charter of the East River Bridge Company. I certainly expect to see work on the structure begun in the Spring of 1896. Of course, if we can buy the charter of the East River Bridge Company on reasonable terms, we would prefer to do it, because thus we could save several months' time in the preliminaries. Our engineers are now examining the private company's bridge plans.

"I understand there is practically no question about the validity of the company's charter. The company has made two offers. It has agreed to sell us the charter, including two pieces of land, valued at $22,000, and a bank account of $53,000 for $200,000. We do not need the land or the bank account, so that it thus virtually offers us the charter for $110,000, with the proviso that we give the company the exclusive privilege of running the Brooklyn Union elevated cars across the new bridge.

"The Bridge Commissioners are not empowered to do anything more than build the bridge, so we therefore could not consider the proposition to grant the bridge company the right of travel over the structure. We have not met the company to that effect, and have asked it to name a price for the charter, outright. What the price will be I do not know. I think the Directors of the bridge company are disposed to be fair. I do not believe they want to stand in our way.

"As I have said, we will take their charter, if we can get it at an equitable price, but otherwise we will go ahead without delay, condemning land, drawing plans, and proceeding to the actual work of building.

"Our engineers estimate we can complete the bridge in four to five years, at a cost of $4,000,000 to $8,000,000. Our intention is to build a structure from 116 to 120 feet wide, with a maximum height of 140 feet above the water. There will be four tracks across the bridge, and we intend to let surface electric cars as well as elevated cars cross the structure. By the time the bridge is completed I feel sure the problem of the storage battery for surface electric cars will have been solved.

"No private concern can prevent us from building the bridge, and there is nothing in the act hampering us in the matter of sites in either city. The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will have an equal chance with anybody else to bid for the privilege of running cars over the bridge. Their interest is naturally with us and not against us, because they have an existing structure, with terminals close to the eastern terminal of the new bridge, wherever it may be situated. The new bridge is sure to greatly benefit them, and they would naturally be desirous of seeing it quickly built."

The alternative proposition of the East River Bridge Company, naming the price at which the company will sell its charter and plans outright, expenses to be included, is to be submitted to the Bridge Commissioners on Aug. 14.

STABBING AFFRAY AT AN ITALIAN WAKE

In the Struggle the Body of the Dead Fell to the Floor.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Vincenzo Siniscaleke of 290 Fifteenth Avenue was placed under $300 bail by Justice of the Peace Graul last night for having stabbed Rocco Blasi in the ear with a pair of scissors.

The assault took place in the apartments of Raffaele Linach of 301 Morris Avenue, Monday night, while a wake was being held over Linach's child.

The body of the child was laid out on a table with a candle burning at its head. In the room were Siniscaleke, his wife, and Blasi.

Siniscaleke became enraged over Blasi's conduct and seized a pair of scissors, rushed at Blasi, and stabbed him in the ear. In the squabble that followed the table was upset and the child's body fell to the floor. Blasi managed to get out and Linach then cleared the house. A warrant was issued the next day for Siniscaleke, but the constable could not find him until last night.

Brooklyn's Woman Detective Dead.

Mrs. Margaret Jane Thomas, who was well known in Brooklyn as "The Female Detective," died in her home, 636 Butler Street, that city, last Monday. She was born in England about fifty years ago.

She first became known in Brooklyn as a detective in 1877, when she and her husband kept a shirt store in Myrtle Avenue. She was kept busy all the time, he specialties being divorce and will cases. She is reputed to have made considerable money.

COMMITTED MURDER ON IMPULSE

Charles Burgess, Slayer of Farmer Whitlock, Hid Himself Until Hunger Made Him Surrender.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Charles Burgess, the murderer of Farmer Whitlock, who was captured last night, was brought safely to the jail in this city to-day. He talked freely to the constable on his way here, and several times broke down and wept. "I don't know why I did it," he kept iterating. "The Whitlocks always treated me well. They were nice folks, and we never had any trouble."

When pressed for details of the crime, he declared that he could not remember anything about it. Neither did he have the slightest recollection of the assault upon the wife of the murdered man.

He said that when Whitlock stooped to get under the bars, he was seized with a sudden, irrestibile impulse to strike him with the axe, and he yielded to it. He asserts that previous to that moment he had never harbored a thought of murder.

After leaving the scene of the tragedy, he went directly to the farm of Adelbert Deal, an intimate friend. He hid himself in the barn, burrowing beneath the hay. There he remained without moving until 6 o'clock in the evening of the next day. He saw the searching party through cracks in the barn and heard their threats of violence. At one time, when they came particularly close, he had a razor at his throat, determined to end his own life if discovered. He claims that one of the searchers walked over him at one time.

Hunger and thirst finally overmastered him and he called from a window to his friend Deal, saying he wanted to give himself up and be taken to Auburn. He was given food and drink. Two of the searchers were summoned. They started with him for the county seat. In Cato, the prisoner was turned over to a constable.

A mob surrounded the vehicle in which the prisoner sat and made threats of vengeance, but nothing more violent than talk took place.

Burgess was a pitiful sight when he arrived here. He looked haggard and careworn. There were dark circles beneath his eyes, and deep tan could not hide the gray pallor of his face. To the jail recorder he said his age was thirty-seven; that he was born in Lysander, N. Y.; was married, but did not live with his wife; had no children; was a moderate drinker, and was not intoxicated when he committed the crime.

THIEVES BREAK INTO PRISON YARD

Hitch Up a Team and Drive Away Unmolested by a "Terrible" Mastiff or the Watchman on the Wall.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—Two thieves broke into the yard at the State prison at Wethersfield at 2 o'clock this morning by climbing the high fence, and then broke the lock of the stable. They took a span of black horses, harnessed them to a surrey, and drove around inside the prison wall. They then cut a wire fence, drove across a field of cabbage and out to the main road running to Middletown and Hartford. There all traces of them were lost.

A big mastiff, the terror of Wethersfield, lay in a stall near the horses which were stolen, and gave no alarm. The team belongs to the State, and is worth about $600. The harness has the coat-of-arms of the State on the blinders and saddles.

It is thought that the thieves are discharged convicts, owing to their familiarity with the premises and the fact that the dog did not molest them. The theft was committed without being observed by the watchman stationed in a tower on the inside wall of the prison.

Wayne Woodbridge has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the property.

SENATOR CAFFERY PLEADS FOR BOUNTY

The Law to Benefit Sugar Planters, He Says, Is Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The hearing to convince Controller Bowler that he should pay the sugar bounty, as authorized by the last Congress, was continued to-day, Senator Caffery of Louisiana taking the floor. He contended that the judicial power was lodged in the Judicial Department alone, and that the law in question was Constitutional. Even conceding the act to be unconstitutional, the power of Congress to appropriate money was unlimited, especially when that body attempted to repair a wrong or injury inflicted by itself.

If this question, said Mr. Caffery, was settled in favor of Mr. Bowler's contention, the office of Controller would be second in power only to that of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Dockery law did not and could not give him the power he claimed. Congress could grant no such power. Such power must be derived from the Constitution only, and this document did not even mention the Controller.

In reply to a question by Mr. Peffer in regard to the power of the Judiciary, he said that there was no means by which the Judiciary could question the acts of Congress or initiate an investigation of them.

"You could not," he said, "make the Government go back on the Government and attack its acts. Its power in this direction is estopped. There is no way for such a case to arise—you cannot limit the power of appropriation—that is impossible, and the judicial power cannot investigate allowances made by Congress."

At the conclusion of Senator Caffery's remarks an adjournment was taken until to-morrow, when Judge Semmes of Louisiana will be heard.

AFFIRMED INNOCENCE ON THE GALLOWS

Fremont Smith Says He Did Not Kill His Two Companions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Fremont Smith was hanged in San Quentin Prison this morning for two brutal murders committed near the town of Colusa, in December, 1893. Smith and two companions known as Dolph and Charley were fishermen, and lived in a cabin together. The murderer chopped Dolph to pieces with an axe and shot Charley.

Smith made the following speech on the gallows:

"I want to tell you this: I am as innocent as any man ever hanged, and as ready to die. I am not ashamed to be hanged, and look upon it the same as to be murdered in any other way. I have the distinction of being the first man to die in this way here without any evidence against him whatever, and Gov. Budd has the distinction of being the first man to commit a cold-blooded murder in office. That is all I have to say."

John J. Blair Seeks Reinstatement.

Application was made to Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court yesterday, by John J. Blair, for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to reinstate him as Supervising Engineer of the Department.

It was asserted that the Commissioners had asked for Blair's resignation. Being a veteran fireman, Blair said that he could only be removed for cause, and he declined to resign. Thereupon, the Commissioners abolished his office. This, it was alleged, was merely a subterfuge on the part of the Commissioners to get rid of Blair, because Blair was a Tammany man.

Blair's salary was $1,500 a year, and he had been in the department since 1891. Decision was reserved.

Habeas Corpus Writ for Mary Anders.

Mary Anders, who was committed to jail on Thursday by Coroner Hoeber on a charge of having caused the death of Clara Newman, obtained from Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, for the purpose of having her detention inquired into by the Supreme Court.

She declares that her detention is illegal and unjust, and contrary to law, and that it was made without reasonable or proper cause, and without legal evidence. She says that she is innocent of any crime.

Elections Commissioner Williams Ill.

Commissioner William H. Williams of the Board of Elections, Brooklyn, is seriously ill at Woodstock, Conn., but it is believed that he will be able to resume his official duties in a month or six weeks. His illness is due to liver and kidney troubles and to the general impairment of the vital forces, brought on by severe work in his business in the early Spring.

RUM POWER WEAKENED

President Cleary Talks of the Catholic Temperance Convention.

DECENCY WILL WIN IN BROOKLYN

Good Citizens, the Priest Says, Will Not Support a Waverer Like Mayor Schieren—The Continental Sunday.

"The convention of the Catholic total abstainers of 1895 is going to have an incalculable effect in settling the excise question for New-York and Brooklyn," was the remark yesterday of the Rev. James M. Cleary, who has been, since 1882, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, having been again re-elected to that position yesterday.

In making this statement, Father Cleary said he did not count so much on the influence of the Catholic Church, which, in the words of its highest prelates, "stands for temperance," but on the growing sentiment among all good American people in favor of decency and morality.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the saloon element of this city has received an effective set-back by the demonstration Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall, and by the spirit of temperance which has been infused into the minds of people who were wavering somewhat as to the right and wrong of closing the rum-shop Sundays, but who have now set forward to wipe out the disgrace which has for so many years rested on the metropolis.

"The stand which the municipal functionaries in New-York City have taken in the matter is an example to every city in the country, and the remarkable part about it is that Brooklyn, the so-called City of Churches, has thus far failed to unite with the growing sentiment of decency, and still allows her saloon doors to stand wide upon Sunday, while the Chief Magistrate foists the blame for non-enforcement of the law upon another functionary.

"All good citizens and lovers of law and order will certainly not support a man who wavers in indecision and uncertainty.

"No one will believe that the citizens of Brooklyn will stand being domineered by a saloon element, or that they will allow the matter of liquor dealing to enter in and be an issue in politics for a much longer time.

"The so-called 'Continental' Sunday is a product of infidelity and has been forced upon Catholics in Europe by the civil powers. Neither Brooklyn nor New-York wants a Continental Sunday, and the better element in both cities will eventually decide against it. The advocates of Sunday observance and prohibition are handicapped by division.

"As a saloon keeper in Minneapolis remarked: 'The trouble is with you temperance people that you get in your work after election, and we get ours in before.'

"Never before has the cause of total abstinence received such encouragement from the Catholic hierarchy as this year. The Papal brief approving the Union of America, and richly endowing it with spiritual privileges, was exceedingly emphatic.

"This is believed to be due in great part to the efforts of Archbishop Ireland, who, in his recent trip to Rome, represented to the Pope the need for decisive action on the liquor question in America.

"Archbishop Ireland said that the Catholic prelates in Rome could not understand the strong sentiment here in favor of total abstinence. He was dubbed there a temperance crank, and thought to be running into heresy.

"On one occasion he was approached by Cardinal Ledochowski, a Pole, who wished to sound the Archbishop on the question.

"'Now, what do you think about total abstinence?' asked the Cardinal.

"'Well,' replied the Archbishop, 'I think it is a first-rate thing for Irishmen and Poles, because they are the only ones who have enough generosity to sacrifice their own appetites to that of others.'"

Among the priests at the convention is Father Reilly, head of the union in Boston, a clergyman of great influence in New-England, and a man of scholarly ability. Speaking of the saloon question in New-York, he compared the city with Boston, where the Sunday saloon was abolished some years ago.

"There is no question," he said, "but that this matter is to be settled in no other way than by the respectable population of the city taking a stand against this Continental idea of dispensing beer Sundays as a matter of necessity to the workingman.

"Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, to all appearances, still entertains this idea, which is rapidly being dissipated by the better sentiments of true Americans. It is deplorable thing to see a city like Brooklyn placed in a position which disgraces her in the eyes of people throughout the land who have always regarded her as an exemplar city.

"It takes some time to foster the spirit of decency as to the drinking habit, when the excise question figures so prominently in political issues. But the time is not far hence when this matter will be taken in hand by the good people of this city, and the law enforced.

"No one who has paid any attention to the excise question in Brooklyn doubts that there is open violation of the law, and the question only remains whether Brooklyn is to be blessed with a Roosevelt who does not allow party pledges to interfere with official duty, or whether she will continue in her present course until her good citizens demand a reform."

THE LIABILITIES OF STAPLES & IRWIN

Assignee Lamb's Report as to the Finances of the Brooklyn Brokers.

Col. Albert E. Lamb, assignee of the firm of Cyrus E. Staples & Louis E. Irwin, stock brokers, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday filed the schedule of liabilities and assets.

The liabilities are $350,876.03, the nominal assets $868,115.15, and the actual assets $342,460.40.

The individual accounts of Mr. Staples are: Actual debts and liabilities, $21,751.17; contingent liabilities, $67,637.93; nominal assets, $1,126,032.94; actual assets, $14,300. This is exclusive of 102,683 shares of the General Jourdan Mining Company, and one-third of one-tenth interest in 800 acres of the Jocelyn Mining Company, in Colorado, the value of which is not known.

In the schedule is a statement of unhypothecated securities, as follows: Nominal value, $132,449.15; actual value, $98,413.57. Of hypothecated securities the nominal value is $668,115.15, and the actual value $342,460.40.

The firm also borrowed $350,876.03 from various persons and concerns, but these loans are secured by collateral. The concerns thus secured are the Hamilton Trust Company, the Brooklyn Trust Company, the People's Trust Company, the Kings County Trust Company, the Mechanics' Bank, the Eighth Ward Bank, the Fifth Ward Bank, the National Union Bank, the Hamilton Bank, the Kings County Bank, and the Brooklyn Bank.

Board of Electrical Control.

The Board of Electrical Control held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday. The new Commissioner, Thomas L. Hamilton, was present for the first time in his official capacity.

The Secretary reported that since January last there had been removed 609 poles and 1,146 miles of wire.

Commissioner Kearney said some of the companies were asking for more mains on Sixth Avenue, alleging that the present ones were inadequate. The Commissioner said there were several unused ducts on the avenue, but that the companies refuse to enter them, saying they were not built the right way. The matter was referred to a committee.

William Henry in Court Again.

William Starr Henry, accused of the murder of his father, Charles W. Henry, was before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on the return of the writ of habeas corpus asked for by his counsel, Foster L. Backus.

Owing to the fact that the minutes of the examination had not been written up for Justice Gaynor's inspection, the case was adjourned until next Monday. Mr. Backus alleges that the evidence on which William was held is insufficient.

BROOKLYN HAS A TROLLEY PUZZLE

Mayor Schieren Wants a Terminal Structure at the Bridge—Plans Presented and Rejected.

The question of a terminal for the surface railroads at the bridge station in Brooklyn is still unsolved. Another long conference was held yesterday. Those present were Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, Bridge Trustees Keeney and Henriques, President Rossiter, Bridge Engineer Martin, Brooklyn Heights Railroad Engineer Breckinridge, and Smith Street Railroad Superintendent Sullivan.

Superintendent Martin said Controller Palmer's plan, which has been described in The New-York Times, was not feasible, as at Liberty Street crossing there would be a continuous line of cars that would block the street so far as other vehicles were concerned.

Engineer Breckinridge had a plan for two tracks in Liberty Street, the cars to run down Liberty Street with a five-track stand at the plaza. Some of the cars would go to the ferry through a loop, and others would be switched back on the other track in Liberty Street. Mr. Breckinridge was sure this would give sufficient room for trucks and other vehicles.

"But," said Mayor Schieren, "that still contemplates the taking of Liberty Street. I am opposed to that."

Mr. Rossiter said that President Howell's plan was not feasible as it now stands.

"We would not care to go under the storage yard," he said, "and spend $50,000 to fit up the place for our cars. We would much prefer to remain where we are. We could build for less than $5,000 a bridge over Fulton Street, so that the people from the big bridge could reach our cars."

The bridge plan impressed Mayor Schieren as being the most feasible yet suggested, but Engineer Martin showed that it was not feasible, as some of the passengers would be unable to use the foot bridge owing to the manner in which the bridge cars would be operated.

Mayor Schieren said he believed a loop system that would go behind the bridge entrance, behind Prospect Street, the cars to go down Washington Street and return up Fulton Street, would be the best.

"Your idea is good," said Mr. Rossiter, "but, like many other good ideas, it is impracticable."

Mayor Schieren then suggested that the companies purchase ground in Fulton Street, between High and Nassau Streets, and construct a terminal. That, he said, would solve the whole problem.

"Why, it would cost $1,000,000," said Mr. Rossiter.

There will be another conference when Mayor Schieren is ready to have it.

INSTEAD OF $2,000,000 ONLY $250,000

Predictions as to Gold Shipments To-day Did Not Prove True—No Setback to Syndicate's Work.

In place of $2,000,000, predicted by gold shippers as the amount likely to be withdrawn for export by to-day's steamships, only $250,000 was taken in exchange for greenbacks. Hardy & Harmon, bullion dealers, withdrew in addition $112,000, but had previously deposited bullion of that value. The Treasury lost no gold by that transaction. Rates of exchange did not decline, but shippers seemed averse to doing much. Reports of incoming bills to soften rates, and a possible decrease in the Bank of England's price for bullion, were calculated to discourage scalpers in the exchange market. Either cause would wipe out profits at present rates, and the risk seemed too great for the gain.

The belief is growing that the syndicate will soon restore the gold reserve to its high figure. About $1,000,000, being 30 per cent. of the original subscriptions, plus the premium paid to the Government on that amount, was returned in checks yesterday to the syndicate members. It came from proceeds of bond sales. The original subscribers have received back 70 per cent. of their investment. It is said that the remaining 30 per cent. will be returned about Oct. 1, when the syndicate will close its work.

Talk of a return to this country of some portion of the bonds sent abroad has no substantial foundation. There may be unsold bonds which will naturally drift here, but the syndicate will receive and dispose of them quietly. Even if there may be several millions of them, no fear is entertained that their return can affect exchange. Rumors have never been more harmless, whatever their intent, than in dealing with the bond issue. Adversity has thrived only in the speech of detractors, while the financial situation has gained. Its strength at this season, the dullest in the year, makes it a waste of time to think of possible offsets which never materialize.

CREDITORS OF JOHN HOEY'S ESTATE

To Take in Payment Land at Hollywood, N. J.

The general creditors of the estate of John Hoey, for many years President of the Adams Express Company, and owner of the Hollywood property, at Long Branch, N. J., held a second meeting, at the Astor House yesterday morning. Charles Stewart Davison presided, and submitted a report from the committee of which he is Chairman.

This report, which was adopted, says that the committee had visited Hollywood, and conferred with the people interested in the estate as creditors, heirs, or otherwise. The committee recommended the adoption of the proposal to deed lots in severalty to the various creditors secured by the deeds of trust, in satisfaction of their respective claims, such lands to be conveyed in fee simple and without any incumbrance. The committee gave in the report certain prices, ranging from $17.50 to $55 per front foot, at which it deems it would be fair that the land should be accepted in extinguishment of indebtedness.

In order to raise $100,000, to obtain releases of the lands to be divided, the committee says that "the heirs will be called upon to make a substantial sacrifice in values of other lands, as well as some of the lands which have been plotted." All claims should be presented by Sept. 1. Creditors will receive scrip in amounts of $25, which will be accepted in payment when the lands are sold at auction. The lots will be put up in their numerical order at upset prices. Provision is made for the payment of the small claims, which amount in all to $8,000.

Wilbur A. Heisley of Long Branch, who is rustee of the estate, said that all the large creditors, including those who hold martgages, desire to see the proposed plan carried out. Mrs. Hoey, he said, has acted very generously.

On motion of T. Mathews of this city the committee was continued in power, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. The claims on the property amount to about $500,000.

Charles Moran's Will Filed.

Charles Moran, member of the banking firm of Moran Brothers, who died recently at his home, 12 East Fifty-third Street, left an estate valued at $950,000.

His will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. No bequests for charitable objects are made. The two sons of the testator, Daniel Comyn Moran and Amedee Depau Moran, are appointed executors and trustees of the estate.

The testator gives to his wife, Arabella J. Moran, all his horses, carriages, and silverware, and $300,000 in money, and he leaves the residue of his fortune in trust for the benefit of his four children, three sons and one daughter, equally.

Gift to Silas

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Once More Advancing on Improving Conditions.

LIGHT GOLD EXPORTS AND GOOD CROPS

Quiet but Effectual Work by the Government Bond Syndicate—Sharp Advances in the Grangers and the Gould Specialties.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The gold situation had an important influence on Stock Exchange prices this afternoon. The export of about $2,000,000 by tomorrow's steamers had been expected, but only $362,000 is to go, and of this amount only $250,000 is taken from the Sub-Treasury. Furthermore, while official announcement was not made of the fact, it was generally accepted that the syndicate is about to turn into the Treasury another round lot of gold in exchange for legal tenders to make good the amount of the recent withdrawals. It is likely that the fact will first become public through the usual channel at Washington.

That the syndicate is fully satisfied with the exchange situation was made evident by the return to the original contributors to-day of an additional 30 per cent. of their subscription ons, together with about 4½ per cent. of the profit on the bond transaction. All these incidents, together with the very satisfactory tenor of the trade reports, as well as the absence of the "frost scare" which had been predicted, continued to frighten the bear leaders into covering their outstanding short contracts. The influence on the whole market was immediate, but was reflected principally in those stocks which have been under pressure recently. The Grangers led the upward movement, and held their strength up to the close, their final prices being practically the best of the day. At the close, Burlington was up 1. Rock Island, ¾, St. Paul and Northwestern each ⅝, and Atchison, ⅝.

Sharp advances in the Gould stocks attracted attention. Western Union and Missouri Pacific were up each 1¼, and Manhattan 3⅜ points. The business of Western Union is said to be showing steady improvement. The floating debt of Missouri Pacific is no longer troublesome, having been funded recently. No reason is current for the advance in Manhattan, but rumor attributes a change of motive power, through which large economies will be secured, as likely. Lake Shore on small transactions gained 1½ points, and other railway stocks which scored large fractional advances were Kansas and Texas preferred, Lake Erie and Western common and preferred, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Wabash preferred.

Strength was also the feature of the industrial group, the exception being General Electric, which broke 1⅝ points in the early trading on realizing sale by Boston. Subsequently the stock recovered a large part of its loss and closed at 37⅜, only ½ lower than yesterday. Sugar and Chicago Gas were about equally active, and both were strong. Leather issues also showed improvement. Tobacco on liberal transactions closed ½ higher. Tennessee Coal and Iron sold down to 35¾, but advanced in the afternoon on the announcement of the settlement of the strike of its workmen. Other industrials were firm, but not active.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in good supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $82,730,790 and the balances were $5,939,693. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $582,-910.

Money in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@66¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$36,812,234
Imports for the same period.....	21,683,166
Net exports.....	$15,129,163
Net exports to date, 1894.....	71,317,677
Net exports to date, 1893.....	56,826,663
Net exports to date, 1892.....	44,426,219

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.83½ for 60-day bills, $4.90½ for demand, $4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88½@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 11-16 and 95 15-16@96, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@12½ discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1⅜
American Sugar Refining pf	⅞
Canadian Pacific	1½
Chicago Gas	⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel	2⅛
Illinois Steel	1¾
Lake Erie & Western	1¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	⅞
Lake Shore	1½
Manhattan	3⅜
Missouri Pacific	1¼
Pullman Car	3
United States Cordage pf	¾
United States Leather pf	⅞
Western Union	1¼

DECLINED.

Illinois Central	2¼
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	¾
United States Cordage stf	1
United States Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd	1⅜

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Aug. 2:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	115¼	112½	114⅞	1⅝	..
Tobacco	112⅞	111	112½	¾	..
Atch. 2d in. pd.	15½	14⅜	15½	1¼	..
Can. Southern	56⅞	55¾	56¼	½	..
Chicago Gas	60	56½	58¾	1⅝	..
N'thwestern	103¾	100⅝	101⅝	½	..
Burlington	91	89½	90⅞	⅝	..
C.,C.&St.L.	49⅝	48¼	48½	..	½
St. Paul	71⅜	70¼	71⅛	½	..
Rock Island	79⅝	77⅞	79⅜	½	..
Del. & Hud.	130⅞	130	130⅞	..	..
Lackawanna	162⅜	162	162⅜	1⅜	..
Whisky	21½	20⅜	21¼	⅛	..
Gen. Electric	38½	35⅞	37⅜	1⅝	..
Louisville	61⅝	59⅛	60¾	..	¾
Manhattan	117⅜	113⅝	119	4⅞	..
Mo. Pacific	38½	36⅝	38⅝	1¼	..
M., K. & T. pf.	37⅜	36⅜	37¼	⅛	..
N. J. Central	103⅜	101⅝	103¼	⅞	..
New-England	57½	56¼	56½	½	..
Erie	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..	1⅛
Nor. Pac. pf.	18¾	17⅜	18	..	1
Reading	18	17⅜	18	⅛	..
Southern pf.	42½	40⅝	41⅛	..	1
Tenn. Coal	37½	35¾	36⅝	⅞	..
Cordage	2¼	1¼	1⅜	..	⅝
Cordage pf	4	2¾	3½	..	1⅜
Cordage gtd	7¼	6	6	..	2½
Leather	16¼	15⅝	16	..	⅜
Leather pf	85¼	82	83¼	..	2
Rubber	40⅞	40¼	40½	..	¼
Wabash pf	21⅝	20⅞	21½	no change	
West. Union	94¼	92½	94	1	..
Wheel. & L. E.	17¼	16½	17	¾	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	150	10
Alton & Terre Haute	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	65	100
American Cotton Oil	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	25½	30¾	300
American Express	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	113	115	17
*American Sugar Refining	114½	115⅞	114	114⅞	114⅜	114⅞	15,535
*American Sugar Refining pf	104⅜	105½	104⅜	105½	104¾	106	340
American Tobacco	111⅞	112⅞	111⅞	112½	112½	112¾	8,940
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15⅛	15½	15	15½	15½	15⅝	6,595
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	31½	32	31½	32	31¾	31⅞	650
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	64½	64½	64¼	64	65	200
Canada Southern	56	56½	56	56¼	56	56¾	1,611
Canadian Pacific	54	54	54	54	53	55	150
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½	22	558
Chicago Gas	58¾	59½	58¼	59⅜	59⅜	59⅝	12,450
†Chicago & Alton	161	161	161	161	156	..	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅞	102¼	121
Chicago & Northwestern	101	101¾	101	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞	2,101
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	89¾	91	89¾	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	11,110
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48	48	48	48	48⅜	48½	12
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70⅜	71⅛	70⅜	71⅛	71	71⅛	6,910
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128	128	128	128	128	128½	200
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	78¼	79¼	78¼	79¼	79	79½	4,531
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25	25¼	100
Delaware & Hudson	130¾	130⅞	130¾	130⅞	130¼	130⅞	375
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	300
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	100
Detroit Gas	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¼	30⅜	500
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	21¼	21⅛	21¼	3,500
*Duluth, S. S. & A	7	7	7	7	6¾	7½	100
†Erie Telegraph & Telephone	53½	56	53½	56	55¼	55½	800
General Electric	37	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	12,075
Illinois Central	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	98¼	99½	100
Illinois Steel Company	74½	74½	74½	74½	72½	74½	200
Iowa Central	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11	200
Lake Erie & Western	25⅝	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	26½	26¾	2,025
Lake Erie & Western pf	82	82½	82	82½	82	83	245
Lake Shore	150	152	150	151½	151	151½	808
Louisville & Nashville	60	60¾	60	60¾	60⅝	60⅞	3,830
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	30
Louis., St. Louis & Texas	1	1	1	1	⅞	4	300
Manhattan Consolidated	116	119¼	116	119	118¾	119	12,491
Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	100½	102	15
Minn. & St. Louis	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	500
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	83¾	83½	83¾	83½	83	84	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	50	110
Missouri Pacific	37¼	38½	37	38⅜	38¼	38½	5,820
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	18	18¼	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37	37¼	37	37¼	37⅜	37½	710
Mobile & Ohio	25	25¼	25	25¼	25	26	200
*National Lead Company	34½	35	34¼	35	34¾	35	639
*National Lead Company pf	93½	94	93½	93¾	93½	94	511
National Linseed Oil	30	30	30	30	29½	30	100
New-Jersey Central	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	102¾	103¼	200
New-York Central	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	102	102½	402
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	56⅜	57½	56⅛	56⅝	58½	57¼	1,045
New-York & New-Haven	204	204	204	204	205	205	12
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	33	10
New-York, Lack. & Western	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	..	..	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8½	2,100
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	21	21	21	21	20	21½	120
New-York, Sus. & Western	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅝	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	29	29	29	29	29	29¼	100
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5	100
Northern Pacific pf	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	18	..	304
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	17⅝	6
Oregon Short Line & U. N	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	8½	200
Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	120
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6	6½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	2,520
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19½	19½	19½	19½	19¼	20	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	54	54	54	54	53½	55	20
Pullman Palace Car	172	174	172	174	174½	175	320
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8	20
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	225
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41	41¼	220
Southern Pacific	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½	26	400
Southern Railway	13⅞	14	13⅝	13½	13½	13¾	2,510
Southern Railway pf	41½	41⅞	41½	41¾	41¼	41½	1,908
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¼	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	36¼	36½	2,820
Texas Pacific	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12½	12⅝	550
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2	2¼	2	2	1⅞	2	85
Union Pacific	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	13	13⅛	345
United States Cordage	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	2	487
United States Cordage pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	3½	125
United States Cordage gtd	6	6½	6	6	6	6⅛	906
*U. S. Cordage, 1st in. pd	2⅞	3	2⅜	3	3	3¼	1,000
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd.	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	12	400
United States Rubber	40⅞	40⅞	40½	40½	40½	40¾	400
*United States Leather	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	500
*United States Leather pf	82½	83¾	82½	83¼	88	83½	2,009
Wabash pf	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	21⅜	21½	1,100
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	94¼	92⅜	94	93⅞	94	10,865
*Western Union Beef	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¾	10⅜	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	2,100
Wisconsin Central	6	6	6	6	6	6⅜	100
Total sales							156,794

Bonds.

Atch T & S Fe adj 4s new when issued	53¼	Clev C Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s	95¾	N Y Chi & St L 4s	105¼	St L Southw 2d Inc	37½
	54½	Denv & Rio G'de 4s	88	6,000s 15f	105¼	1,000	37½
13,000	54¼	5,000	54¼	3,000	105¼	9,000	37⅝
25,000	54¼	Den & R G Imp 5s	86	N Y Lake Erie & Wn New 2d Consol	68	Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs	63
65,000	54¼	10,000	87	D M & Co Eng Certfs Stamped	68¾	13,000	63
Atch T & S Fe gn 4s when issued	82	500	86½	10,000s20f	68	6,000	62¾
5,000	82½	5,000	82¾	20,000	63¾	12,000	62
1,000	82¾	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	100	10,000s20f	63⅜	5,000	63⅛
25,000	82¾	10,000	100	N Y C H & H 4s cons deb Certfs	143⅞	10,000	63⅜
68,000	82¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	109¼	1,000	143⅞	7,000	63⅞
Atch T & S Fe 4s Trust Co certfs	80¼	6,000	109¼	N Y Ontario & West Refunding 4s	94¾	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	95
25,000	80¾	Eliz Lex & B S 5s	102⅜	3,000	94¾	10,000	95
1,000	80¾	5,000	87	North Pac cons 5s	68	4,000	95¼
7,000	80¾	Erie 1st funded 7s	130¼	12,000	42⅜	So Pac N Mex 1st	106¼
5,000	80¾	1,000	111	Nor Pac Termi 1st	105½	10,000	99
Atch T & S Fe 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Receipts 1st Instlmt Pd	32½	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	111	3,000	105½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	92¾
29,000	32¼	4,000	83	North Pac 1st Coup	117¼	6,000	92¾
29,000	32⅜	Int & Gt N 2d mtge	88	4,000	93	2,000	92⅞
10,000	32⅜	2,000	75¼	Oreg Short Line 6s	92½	9,000	93
39,000	32⅞	Iowa Central 1st 5s	93¼	3,000	93	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	29⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	115	6,000	80	Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	50½	1,000	29⅜
5,000	152	Kanaw'a & Mich 4s	80½	5,000	50¾	10,000	29⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st	106¾	1,000	75½	10,000	51	Tol A A & Cad 6s Trust Co Certfs	73¼
1,000	107	Kan City & Pac 1st	103¼	People's G & C Chic 2d gtd 6s	106¼	4,000	74
Bur C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s	97⅞	3,000	75¼	4,000	106¼	5,000	74¼
2,000	97⅞	Kansas Pacific 6s	103⅞	1st Con 6s	101	Tol A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs	85
Cent of N J g m os	117¼	Denver Div As-sented	103⅞	1,000	32½	3,000	85
41,000	117¾	4,000	103⅞	Peo & Eastern 1st	84½	Tol Peo & Wn 4s	80½
2,000	117¾	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	98½	4,000	32½	5,000	32½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	111⅞	1,000	111⅞	Phila & Reading 1st pf inc	32½	Union Elec 1st 6s	105½
15,000	111¾	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	110	2d pf inc	20	5,000	105½
1,000	111¾	10,000	111⅜	5,000	20	U P Denv & Gulf 1st	39
Ches & O gen 4½s	83	Lo N A & Chi g m	75½	Phil & Read'g gen 4s	80	4,000	39
5,000	83	2,000	101¼	10,000	80	U S Cordage Co 1st	41½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	104¼	Manhattan Ry con 4s	102¾	Trust Co Certfs	72	1,000c	41½
3,000	104¼	1,000	102¾	25,000	72	1,000	41½
Chi G L & C Co 1st	92	Mil & St P 1st Chi & Pac W'n 5s	115	17,000	72½	Wabash Deb Ser B	29½
4,000	92	10,000	110	17,000	72½	10,000	29¾
1,000	92¼	Wis & Min Div	110	126,000	72½	Wabash R R 1st	107⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st	47	8,000	102¾	5,000	72¾	3,000	107⅝
1,000	47	Minn & St L con 5s	85¼	5,000	72¾	2,000	107¾
Trust Co Certfs	48½	30,000	85¼	10,000	72¾	2,000	107¾
7,000	48½	Mo K & T 1st 4s	87⅞	Pittsburg & Wn 1st	85½	5,000	107½
5,000	48¼	2,000	87⅞	1,000	85½	5,000	107½
36,000	48¼	3,000 s3	87¾	5,000	85¾	5,000	107½
5,000	49	1,000	87⅞	Rio Grande Wn 1st	76¾	1,000	107⅜
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s	139¾	500	88	4,000	76¾	West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	106
1,000	139¾	Mo K & T 2d	63¾	11,000	76⅞	500	106
1,000	122¾	1,000	64¼	Rome W & Og Cons	119½	Wn N Y & Penn Gen	41½
Chi & Northwestern 30 Year deb 5s	91¾	10,000	64¼	10,000	119½	5,000	41½
2,000	91¾	Mo K & T ext 5s	89¼	St Jo & Grand I 1st	63½	Wilkes & East 1st	90¾
Chi R I & P 6s	92	5,000	89¼	2,000	63½	10,000	90¾
5,000	92	Mo K & T of Tex 5s	88¼	Trust Receipts	64¾	7,000	91
Chi St L & N O 5s	118	3,000	88¼	8,000	64¾	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	57½
1,000	118	1,000	88	St L & I Mt 5s	97½	5,000	57½
Col & Ninth Av 1st	111⅜	Nash C & St L con	104	1,000	97½	5,000	57¾
4,000	111⅜	2,000	104	Southern Ry 1st 5s	82¼		
Clev Lor & Wh 1st	109½	N Y Elevated 1st	107¼	10,000	82¼		
10,000	109½	3,000	107¼	N Y Sus & Wn g m	82¼		
10,000	109¾	N Y Sus & Wn g m	82¼	5,000	82¼		
5,000	109½	5,000	82¼				
Total sales							$1,326,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Mah. Coal R	106	..
American Coal	95	..	Manhattan Beach	5	8
American Cotton Oil pf	73	75	Maryland Coal pf	70	80
American District Tel	30	40	Mexican Central	11½	13
American T. & C	97	99	Mexican National certificates	2	2½
American Tobacco pf	112⅜	113	Minnesota Iron	64	65
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1¾	N. Y. C. & St. Louis	70	90
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10	National Starch	6	8
*Bay State Gas	19	20	National Starch 1st pf	50	..
B. & So. In. pf	132½	..	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
Boston Air Line pf	101½	..	New Central Coal	7	9
Brunswick Co	2	3	N. Y. C. & St. L	16¾	17
Buffalo, R. & P	..	22	N. Y. Susq. & W. 1st pf	71	75
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60	Norfolk Southern	65	..
Burlington, C. R. & N	50	..	Norfolk & Western	3½	4
Cedar F. & M	..	10	Norfolk & Western pf	..	12
Central Pacific	18¼	19	North American	5⅞	6⅛
†Chicago & Alton pf	168	..	Northwestern Tel	106	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53½	54½	Ontario Mining	8½	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	147	Oregon Improvement	10	12½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	93	95	Oregon R. & N	25	30
†Cleveland & Pittsburg	162¼	..	Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	7	8	Peoria & Eastern	6	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37½	Pittsburg & Western pf	30½	31½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	5	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & C	153	..
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66	P., F. W. & C. stp	150	..
Commercial Cable	150	..	Quicksilver	3⅜	3¾
Consolidated Coal	32	..	Quicksilver pf	..	19
Consolidated Gas Co	143	144	Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163¼	163½	Rio Grande W	17½	18½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47½	Rio Grande Western pf	40	43
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	51	60	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12½	..	St. J. & G. I	1	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	97	99	St. Paul & Duluth	..	30
Evansville & Terre Haute	41	41¾	St. Paul & Duluth pf	88½	90
Evans. & Terre Haute pf	55	..	St. Paul & Omaha pf	118	120
Flint & P. M	14½	..	St. Paul, M. & M	115½	117½
Flint & P. M. pf	39	46	Silver bullion certificates	66¾	66¾
Great Northern pf	125	129	Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
G. B. & W. t. r	½	1½	Twin City R. T	29	..
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2½	3½	Twin City R. T. pf	100	..
Homestake	23	25	T. P. Land Tr	9	11
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	15¼	18	Toledo & O. C	45	49
Iowa Central pf	36¼	38	Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9½	*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C	6	..
Keokuk & D. M	4½	5	Union Pacific, D. & G	6	6½
K. & D. M. pf	16½	..	United States Express	41	43
Laclede Gas	26½	27	United States Rubber pf	94	94½
Laclede Gas pf	80	88	Utica & B. River	150	..
Long Island	85	87	Wabash pf	8¾	9⅜
*Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	16¾	17	Wells-Fargo Express	108	115
*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.			Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53⅛	53⅝
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	26	27			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	114¼	115⅝	113⅞	114⅞	7,020	Mo. Pacific	37⅛	37⅝	37	37½	1,950
Am. Tob. Co.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	80	Nat. Lead	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	50
A. T. & S. F.	15	15¼	15	15¼	1,840	New-England	57	57	56½	56½	200
Chicago Gas	58⅝	59⅝	58¼	59⅝	3,900	N. Y., L. E. & W	..	..	..	..	..
C., R. I. & P.	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79⅛	1,090	Currency 6s, 1897	..	..	..	..	..
C., B. & Q.	89¾	91	89¾	90⅝	5,800	Currency 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	..
C., M. & St. P.	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71½	4,700	Currency 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	..
C. & N. W.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	20	Cherokee 4s, 1896	..	..	..	100¾	..
Tenn. C. & I.	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	36¼	220	Cherokee 4s, 1897	..	..	..	100¾	..
Wabash pf.	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½	150	Cherokee 4s, 1898	..	..	..	100¾	..
West. Union	93	94¼	93	94	4,200	Cherokee 4s, 1899	..	..	..	100¾	..
W. & L. E.	17	17	17	17	100						
Manhattan	116¼	119	116¼	119	1,200						
Total Sales					37,020						

In State securities, $20,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90¼@91, and $14,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 63.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & N. P. 5s	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	$5,000
C. & O. 4½s	83	83	83	83	4,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2,000
P. & E. 1st	84½	84½	84½	84½	2,000
Total sales					$13,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Con. C. & V	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Gould & Curry	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Hale & Nor	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Portland	1.25	1.30	1.25	1

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;

R. C. MARTIN,	EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH,	F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,	EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,	

Committee.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

After consultation among the holders of a majority of the bonds, it is believed that foreclosure is unavoidable.

In this view the undersigned have been requested to act as a committee of foreclosure and reorganization.

A bondholders' agreement is in course of preparation.

Bonds are to be deposited with the Central Trust Company, the Trustee.

Bondholders are requested to communicate with the Committee.

M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman,
32 Liberty St., New-York.
HENRY B. ELY,
(Trustee of the Estate of William Astor,)
23 West 26th St., New-York.
GEORGE SHERMAN,
(Vice President Central Trust Company,)
54 Wall St., New-York.

THE MONETARY TRUST
50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Conservatism in Finance.

If conservatism demands that the Monetary Trust shall not try to make more than simple interest for its customers, we will seldom be "conservative." If it is conservative to try to use caution when we should and courage when we can, then we will be conservative. We believe the security markets of London and New-York are about to assume a position which will justify the purchase of certain securities, and we also believe that such purchases will return to our clients a profit in the early future of more than thirty per cent. upon the money placed in use. This is a mere opinion, and is not intended for investors of the Savings Bank class, but is intended for those who have a given sum which they can afford to place at risk upon the loyalty and judgment of the officers of The Monetary Trust.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

BONDHOLDERS'
Reorganization Committee.

The time for the deposit of **bonds** has been **extended to August 16th, 1895.**

Deposits may be made with the **Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New-York,** or with the **Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Boston.**

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.,
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Counsel.
JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

Ten-Forty Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
DATED OCTOBER 2, 1884.

Referring to the advertisement of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., dated Aug. 1, 1895, calling in for payment the entire issue of the above bonds on the first day of February, 1896, the undersigned give notice that they are prepared to purchase such bonds in anticipation of payment by the company at a price equal to their redemption value on that date, less a discount of 3 per cent. per annum.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
23 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

MALONE & ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1895, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition and agreement for the consolidation of said company with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 7, 1895.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

178TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New-York, July 26, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF
THE ELMIRA MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Coupon upon the Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of The Elmira Municipal Improvement Company, which matured April 1st, 1895, will be paid at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, in the City of New-York, upon the presentation and surrender of each coupon. Dated August 7th, 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
LEWIS F. WILSON, Treasurer.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK OF New-York of the money remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York.

Kate E. Brundage, 132 Bowery, March, 1878	$94.27
W. L. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J., July, 1888	67.99
Hornum Patent Register Co., 605 Grand St., October, 1886	388.86
J. G. Koerner, 85 Sheriff St., February, 1855	58.53
Katz & Weiner Brothers, 450 Broome St., January, 1888	74.75
Fourteenth Ward School Library Fund, New-York City	109.85
David Horgan, 19 Second St., January, 1890	410.76
G. W. T. Lord, 901 Broadway, April, 1886	107.51
Abe Morris, 22½ Catharine St., January, 1863	50.25
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1872	63.68
Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St., June, 1886	53.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1895. JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public (No. 12) N. Y. Co.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

(Seal of the Comptroller of the Treasury Department. No. 5003.

HOLDERS OF KANSAS CITY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Kansas City, Mo., series Nos. 3 and 4, due Aug. 1, 1895, amounting to One Hundred Forty-two Thousand Dollars, (142,000,) that said bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation and surrender to Messrs. KOUNTZE BROTHERS, New-York.

By order of H. SHANNON, City Comptroller.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL ST.,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE H-O COMPANY, 71-73 PARK PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 5, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($2 PER SHARE,) being the ninth consecutive quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, was declared, payable Aug. 20, 1895.

The transfer books will close Aug. 12 and reopen Aug. 21. CHARLES C. SLOANE, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK et al. vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. et al.—Consolidated cause.—In equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order, made in the above-entitled cause on the tenth day of July, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the report of its Receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as sole continuing Receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Tuesday, the third day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway in said city, sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all my right, title and interest as such Receiver, and all the right, title and interest of the said Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in and to the following uncancelled coupons, said coupons being for the periods and belonging to the bonds hereafter designated respectively, to wit:

July 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $1,000 Elberton Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $30,000 Lawrenceville Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
March 1, 1880, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $16,200 Hartwell Railroad Co. First Mortgage 10 per cent. bonds.
July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $26,000 Mitton & Sutherlin R. R. Co. First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 Statesville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $195,000 Oxford & Henderson R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $402,000 High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern R. R. Co First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $120,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $495,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1892, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 North Carolina Midland R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $552,000 Danville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $103,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $47,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage bonds.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said coupons will be required to pay at once to the undersigned Receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bid should be rejected by the court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale and all orders of the court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company and the said Receiver in the coupons to be sold, reference is hereby made to said orders and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustee.)

$25,000 St. Paul Gas Co. 5 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bonds, 1944.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Memphis & Charleston Ry. Cons. 7 p. c. Bond, Jan., 1900.
10 shs. Trow Dir. Print & Bookbinding Co. pref.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds.
$200,000 St. Louis, Ind. & Eastern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, Sept., 1891, coup. (hypd.)
5 shs. St. Louis, Ind. & Eastern Ry. common, (hypd.)
1,884 shs. St. Louis, Ind. & Eastern Ry. pref., (hypd.)
25 shs. the Cook & Bernheimer Co., (hypd.)

FORBIDDEN TO CARRY A FOREIGN FLAG

Gov. Budd's Edict to Military Companies in California.

From The San Francisco Jewish Messenger.

Foreign military organizations in this State desirous of playing soldier will have to submit to the following tests before they can consider themselves legitimately organized. Gov. Budd has issued the following manifesto:

Many applications having been made to me by various military organizations in this State, coming within the scope of said law, requesting permission to parade and drill with arms,

Now, therefore, in accordance with the power and authority vested in me by said law, I, James H. Budd, Governor of the State of California, will permit such military companies or organizations to parade and drill with arms only on the following conditions, to wit:

First, That the oath of allegiance to the United States and the State of California be taken by each member of such military company or organization so enrolling or parading.

Second, That said oaths be filed in the office of the Adjutant General of California, with an agreement by said organization that at any and all times when called upon to defend the Government or uphold the laws of the United States or of the State of California, or in cases of emergency, such military company or organization will place itself on its arms and equipments under the authority and control of the executive power of the United States or of the Commander-in-Chief of the State.

Third, That a copy of the constitution and bylaws of such military company or organization asking such a license, be first filed with, and be approved by, the Governor.

Fourth, That no flag or insignia except our National or State flag shall be carried in the ranks of said military company or organization while they are drilling or parading with arms.

Such companies or organizations desiring a license to drill or parade with arms are requested to comply with conditions 1, 2, and 3, and agree to also comply with section 4, before such leave will be issued.

JAMES H. BUDD, Governor of California.

This has the true American ring and we are glad that the manifesto has been promulgated. "One country, one flag," should be a happy slogan for all patriots who are desirous of affiliating with military organizations.

YOUNG BROWN MAY NOT RECOVER

Devlin, the Watchman, Says He Did Not Mean to Shoot Him.

Two policemen of the Delancey Street Station reported to Magistrate Flammer, in Essex Market Court, yesterday, that John Brown, twenty years old, of 103 Columbia Street, who was shot Thursday night by Patrick Devlin, a night watchman, of 41 Columbia Street, was still confined to Gouverneur Hospital, and that his condition was so serious that he might not recover. Devlin was held to await the result of Brown's injuries.

The watchman is employed by R. Dugan & Co. of 24 Columbia Street, and Brown's father keeps a saloon a few doors away. The police say there has been bad blood between Devlin and the Browns for some time, because Devlin did not patronize the saloon. Shortly before 9 o'clock Thursday night young Brown, with his sister-in-law, Lena Redmacker, and her husband, Frank, were standing in front of Dugan & Co.'s building, when Devlin ordered them to move on. Brown swore at him, and the watchman pulled out his nightstick, and then his revolver, as he said, to frighten Brown. In the struggle that followed the pistol went off, and the bullet entered Brown's right side, two inches above the hip bone.

Brown's companions ran away, and could not be found. They were not in court yesterday. Devlin said to a reporter that he did not mean to shoot Brown.

Sunday and the Seventh Day.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

It seems to us that there should be an immediate revision of the laws of the several States respecting Sunday, and a clause added exempting from penalty all persons who observe the seventh day of the week as a day of rest and worship. We insist upon this, first, because it is right. No community should interfere with the conscientious convictions of any of its people. Secondly, such a regulation would relieve the Seventh Day Baptists. This class of people have feeble logical strength, but are otherwise excellent citizens. They ought to be indulged in their infirmity so long as that indulgence does not interfere with the enjoyment of the Lord's Day by others. Thirdly, the proposed change would free the friends of Sunday from a burden they ought not to carry, the burden of oppressing the consciences of their weak brethren. We are friends of the Sunday laws as both right and expedient, but those laws must not be used to inflict penalties upon conscientious and God-fearing men.

HOYT A LINGUIST AND FIGHTER

Recorder Goff Did Not Agree with His Western Ideas, and Sent Him to the Penitentiary.

Walter Clarence Hoyt will devote the next three months to initiating the Summer boarders on Blackwell's Island into the mysteries of the Arapahoe, Navajo, Apache, Spanish, Portuguese, and other more or less living languages.

"I know 'em all, from first to last, like a book," Walter Clarence told Recorder Goff, with a proud ring in his voice, yesterday.

"I am very glad to hear it," replied the Recorder, cordially, and then he sentenced Mr. Hoyt to spend three months in the penitentiary for assaulting James Butler of 2,319 First Avenue.

When Mr. Hoyt begins his term of retirement to-day the prison gates will close on a most distinguished prisoner, according to that young man himself. He stands six feet in his stockings, and, besides knowing all the languages spoken of, he declared yesterday that he was afraid of no man.

"I'll meet any one and fight him fair," the linguist declared. "But when they pull guns or try to, then I don't take any chances. I get in first."

Hoyt, who is twenty-three years old, said he was employed as an interpreter by the United States Government at Fort Wingate, Texas.

"I served in the Thirteenth United States Infantry," he informed the Recorder, "and was attached to the military expedition that was sent out against Geronimo, the Indian chief. Afterward I was appointed to my present position, with the rank of a non-commissioned officer. I came East to visit my brother, who lives in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He got into a fight on Aug. 2, and I went in to help him. The man, Butler, came at me, and I saw him put his hand in his pocket. Where I came from that means shooting, and I pulled my own pistol and struck him over the head with it."

The Recorder was much interested, and at this point he interrupted the narrative to say:

"The motion of putting one's hand in one's pocket may mean much out West, but here in New-York it means nothing. We are law-abiding citizens."

"Are you?" said the man from Fort Wingate, in a manner that implied some surprise and much doubt, and then he added the information about being afraid of no man.

The Recorder said he would let the young man off easy, and gave him the three months' sentence.

The Two Roads to Disappointment.

From Texas Siftings.

Mr. Bilkins—What a sad face that woman has.

Mrs. Bilkins—Yes, poor thing. She has either loved and lost, or loved and got him.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton must be directed "per Trave";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Castilian Prince.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) closes here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) closes here daily up to Aug. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. *19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 AM | Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM
Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM | Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $26. Steerage, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Aug. 14, noon | Britannic Sept. 11, 10 AM
Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 A M | Majestic, Sept. 18 4 PM
Germanic, Aug. 28, noon | Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 P.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Wed., Aug. 14, noon
LA TOURAINE, Santelli,.....Sat., Aug. 17, noon
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, Aug. 10.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
SY. YORIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W. Ry. 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S. Co., N. Pier 35 N.R. | P.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

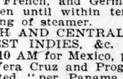
Cabin, $60 and upward; according to location. Steerage, $25 and $30; round trip, $95 and $100.
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM | Aller, Tu., Sept. 3, 9 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.
OELRICHS & Co., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Norm'nia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.

DIRECT ROUTE TO **Paris,** WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16	†Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2	*Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6	†Ems .....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
NEW-YORK....Aug. 21 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
NEW-YORK....Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | FRIESLAND...Sept. 11
WESTERNLD..Aug. 21 | SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18
NOORDLAND..Aug. 28 | WESTERNLD..Sept. 25
KENSINGTON..Sept. 4 | NOORDLAND....Oct. 2

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 A.M. | Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M.
Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M. | Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Sept. 14, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

SS Maasdam.....Saturday, Aug. 17
SS. Werkendam.....Tuesday, Aug. 20

First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.

CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 13
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 16
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 20

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. S. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain Express (Sundays only) at 8 A. M. from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**

Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Leave Brooklyn, foot of Fulton St., 5 P. M. or earlier boats, and Jersey City 5:10 P. M. Through tickets and stateroons secured, and baggage checked at Annex offices, Jersey City.

Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Connecting at New-London with new steel express trains, passing Providence and N. E. Road. Fine Orchestra on each steamer. Table d'h

INVITATIONS FOR A BALL

Grand Affair at Newport in Honor of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

WILL BE GIVEN BY MR. VANDERBILT

Col. Waring Entertains at Dinner by Judge Gray — Bishop Potter to Preach in Newport Sunday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Certainly Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt's ball of Aug. 18 in honor of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt will be a notable affair. There will be 350 invitations issued, and they will include about all the prominent people in Newport. Among the decorations will be a number of electric-light effects on the lawn. Dancing partners will be served, one at midnight for those who may desire to leave early, and another at 1:30 o'clock for those who may remain until the close of the festivities. The cotillion will be led at 1:30 by Mr. Richards Potter, dancing with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The favors are unusually handsome pieces, including some in silver and gold.

Judge Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals gave a dinner to-night at his cottage in honor of Col. Waring. Mr. Waring, Jr., New-York's Street Cleaning Commissioner. The guests were all men. There were no formalities.

Mrs. George [illegible] Wagg entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Samuel Emmons of Washington. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Dr. J. J. Mason and Mrs. Sidney Woollett entertained informally.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes P. Keene arrived to-night. They are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan. Other arrivals at the cottages to-night from New-York include Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, to visit Lispenard Stewart; Miss Slogden, to visit Mrs. Alexander Barney; Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, to visit Mrs. Sherwood; P. M. Lydig, to visit Brockholst Cutting.

Bishop Potter will arrive to-morrow to preach at All Saints' Church on Sunday. He will be Mrs. Edward King's guest.

Among the arrivals to-night were Mrs. W. C. Nicoll, Mrs. Peter Cooper, Lillian Davies, Albert Darling, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, Miss Gilbert, Charles E. Dodge, New-York; S. E. Magnusson, Cambridge; and Arthur P. McCord, W. J. Sampson, Mrs. Anna Ostrander, Miss Ethel Dodge, Riverdale, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Eldert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Tweed, Brooklyn; W. B. Watermar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Buber, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Hurley, Titusville, Penn.; Mrs. Lydia Thorp, East Orange; Mrs. T. S. Brandegee, L. H. Collins, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Harris, Woonsocket; E. W. Kennedy, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Heaton, New-Haven. Miss Mary Thomas, Cedar Rapids; J. Bradley Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas L. Bond, Carlton, Lent, Morton, Miss Pearl Whitaker, Westfield, N. J.; Charles E. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gotsch, Washington; Mrs. A. L. Dupee, Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. Tappan, C. R. Wainwright, and F. R. Delafield, of New-York, who arrived to-day, went to the West Island Fishing Club.

Those who registered at the Casino to-day were F. H. J. Tiffin, C. L. Tiffin, [illegible] Henry Penault, Montreal; H. B. Pheonix Ketchum, Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, New-York; F. R. Payne, E. H. De Lany, W. S. [illegible] ted, and S. V. Graham of the cruiser Cincinnati, Mary E. Hopkins, Mrs. W. H. Hall, Providence; Major F. W. Coleman, Miss Colvington; S. E. Gross, Chicago; W. Denniston Hatch, New-Rochelle.

Winthrop Rutherfurd to-day rented the Mason cottage, Francis Street, for the rest of the season. John S. Clark of Hartford, Penn., rented the Peckham cottage, Howland Avenue, Conanicut.

COACHING AND GOLF IN LENOX.

G. S. Moulton Arrives on His Four-in-Hand—New Record at the Links.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 9.—G. S. Moulton of New-York arrived in Lenox on his four-in-hand last night. In the party are Mrs. Moulton, I. L. Rogers, Julien A. Ripley, and Louis E. Ripley. The vehicle is an omnibus road coach, with red and black running gear, and black body picked out in red. Mr. Moulton drives three bays and a brown. He came from Litchfield and will go on to Pittsfield and Williamstown. He will have a relay of horses at Pittsfield, and from Williamstown will drive six to Randolph, Vt., which is the farthest point he will reach. His turnout is one of the handsomest seen in Lenox this season.

Mr. Honeyman broke the record at the golf links yesterday, making the rounds in forty-seven strokes. He expects to greatly reduce this record before the contest is to have with the other prominent players in the tournament.

At the links to-day were Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss Ives, Mr. Alexandre, James J. Barclay, Searle Barclay, Jr., Jamieson Cotting, and James Barclay.

Mrs. John De Ruyter gave a dinner last evening. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, and J. Searle Barclay, Jr. George Turnure of New-York came to-day to Allen Winden, where Mrs. Turnure is staying as the guest of her father, Charles Lanier.

Frederick A. Foster gave a small dinner last night. Other dinner parties were given at some of the cottages.

A MERRY NIGHT FOR THE SPOONS.

Celebration at Saratoga of the Thirteenth Anniversary of Their Wedding.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E Spoon of New-York City last night celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage.

Miss Mae Wroath of New-York City, Miss Jean Wilson of Washington, and Miss Lucretia Hannah of Boston took part last night in a literary and musical entertainment in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Hoosic Falls Epworth League made an excursion to Saratoga to-day.

In the Congress Hall ballroom this evening was given a testimonial hop for the benefit of the leader of the orchestra, Thomas H. Joyce of New-York City.

An excursion party of 400 from Mount Vernon and adjacent points visited this place yesterday.

Miss Isabel Ten Eyck, soprano, of Troy, will sing in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church the balance of the season. She will begin her engagement Sunday.

Frank Hunter Potter, brother of Bishop Potter of New-York City, will take part in a musical recital next Tuesday at "Yaddo," the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask of New-York City. Mr. Potter will be assisted by Dr. Jefferys.

Late arrivals from New-York City include A. Gleason, the Misses Remy, Miss E. Van Cleef, and Mrs. V. A. Andrews, Dr. Andrews, H. H. Kane, J. Bates, A. Wells, Mrs. M. Mitchell, the Misses Mitchell, L. Harburger, Mr. Andrews, C. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clowes, C. E. Rommell, Mrs. J. Rommel, Miss F. A. Rommel, M. P. Frame, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Simon, Mrs. B. Newcomb, J. Ruppert, J. Ruppert, Jr., J. Walsh, Mrs. G. F. Kreischer, M. Barnes, Miss F. Barnes, H. D. McIntyre, E. May, J. B. Hone, F. E. Hone, J. Cummings, Miss C. E. Hone, J. D. Crane, Miss M. F. Crane, J. Guggenheimer, Mrs. C. Wall, A. C. M. Lozier, F. Cohn, Mrs. R. V. Harnett, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Clark, Mr. L. Klein, the Misses Minzesheimer, the Misses Minzesheimer, A. Stern, F. A. Wendell, the Misses Wendell, A. B. Schreier, and family, Miss Minie, H. F. Andrews, J. J. Harrigan, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Labadie, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Stewart, Mrs. G. Loppmann, Mr. Loppmann, E. D. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hector, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Laycraft, D. C. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bullock.

Others who have arrived recently are: H. D. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Vanderbocker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hankinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fletcher, Brooklyn; J. M. Roemmel, W. J. Swain and family, Miss J. C. Scott, J. E. Dugee and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Morris, D. A. Morrisey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglass, R. Douglass, Miss Douglass, Mrs. T. L. Ballinger, Mrs. C. B. Wood, Mrs. C. E Miller, Miss M. Lufkin, Philadelphia.

The Republican State editors will meet here on Sept. 16, the day preceding the Republican State Convention.

DR. HOWARD LOSES A $500 DIAMOND.

Janitor of the Richfield Springs Theatre Finds It.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 9.—The entertainment at the Summer Theatre last evening brought out a large audience, and was a pronounced success. After the audience had left the theatre, Dr. Howard of New-York discovered that he had lost a valuable diamond stud, worth $500. A search for it was unsuccessful, and the doctor returned to his hotel. Mr. Debbie, the janitor, finally tore up the flooring of the stage, and found the missing article upon the boards underneath.

The baseball game to-day between the Bainbridge club and the home team was largely attended, and the playing, especially on the part of the Richfield team, was very fine, but one fielding error being charged against them. The game resulted 8 to 0 in favor of Richfield. The Waterville club plays here to-morrow, and, as the club has the celebrated battery of this year's Amherst College team to help it, the boys feel confident of victory.

The "road fund" benefit, which takes place next Monday evening, is expected to draw a very large house, as good roads are desired by everybody.

The guests are highly entertained every day by the fine music furnished by both Farrington and the Spring House orchestras.

New-Yorkers arriving at the Spring House to-day were Alexander C. Bodkin, D. G. Bodkin, Miss Bodkin, George E. Warren, Jr., New-York's Street Cleaning Commissioner. The guests were all men. There were no formalities.

DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

Mercury Almost Reaches Ninety Degrees in the Afternoon.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—This has been a warm day. The thermometer at the U. S. A. M. registered 75° in the morning at 7 o'clock P. M. 87°.

Mrs. Eastburn of Trenton is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heisley at their cottage.

Miss M. Covert of Brooklyn is visiting friends at Elberon.

Rev. Edward A. Cream, rector of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Takanassee, is entertaining Mgr. Satolli and Bishop Scott of Trenton, who will take part in the dedicatory services of St. [illegible]'s Church at Red Bank next Sunday.

Miss [illegible] and Mrs. M. A. Green of New-York are summer guests at Asbury Park, [illegible] Grand Avenue. In front of the Brighton [illegible] a carriage vehicle was struck by a wagon [illegible] the opposite direction and upset. [illegible] were rendered unconscious, and [illegible] over the right eye. Miss [illegible] severely bruised.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Beverly of New-York City are passing the Summer with Mrs. H. [illegible] of Inspector Thorne.

The price paid by Lewisohn of New-York for the cottage at Elberon was $32,000.

The guests registered at the Howland Hotel to-day were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Tilden, Mrs. J. V. Kinsella, and Mrs. Adolph Gold, Mrs. A. [illegible] and Mrs. M. Levy, M. Gothelf, Mrs. J. A. Capsey, Jacob C. [illegible] Lissner and family, Benjamin [illegible] Holbrook Lovell, New-York; Mrs. [illegible] Plonsky, and Mrs. C. F. [illegible] Augusta, Ga.

The Ocean Hotel guests to-day were F. Downes, Port [illegible] Y.; Henry Jones, East Orange; [illegible] Sickert, Mr. [illegible] Levinchy, Livingston, [illegible] Mosher, New-York; [illegible] N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Adler, Mrs. F. W. Jones, [illegible] W. M. Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Brodie, [illegible] T. F. Gahre, E. E. Byrne, [illegible] J. C. Loan, Mrs. K. [illegible] Alexander, Miss Gahre, Mrs. [illegible] G. Burnett, and Mrs. Knapp, New-York.

Arrivals at the [illegible] Hotel to-day were D. A. Ryan, [illegible] and T. J. Farrell, G. R. [illegible] and T. J. Trenton, N. [illegible] Mancini, Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible] Mrs. M. Derby, Conn.; [illegible] Dexter, Conn.; T. G. [illegible] Henry Cook and Samuel [illegible] Jerome, W. J. Osborn, Asbury Park, N. J.; Gavin, J. Owen, [illegible] Wash., S. Ganesbury, [illegible] Kirk, D. D. Moya, [illegible] Rogers, Brothers, L. S. Mayer, [illegible] Kimball, A. E. Klein, Mrs. [illegible] Kimball, [illegible] Blath, and Mrs. Ella W. Kinsella.

Guests who arrived to-day were J. Provost, J. W. Fuller, [illegible] John A. Dunlap, J. Walker, [illegible] Grant and [illegible] T. H. Hermann, Mrs. F. M. Wood and family, J. A. Wood, Mrs. H. F. French and family, Grehan Phillips, Samuel Kyle, [illegible] Dittenhoefer, G. S. Schwarz, Edward [illegible] Mrs. William Barney, Mrs. Smith and wife, J. B. M. Comack, Mrs. John Clark Stanton, Miss R. Lascom, and H. T. Eldridge, New-York.

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Searls, Lakewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Eaves, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Gloucester, N. J.; and Mrs. A. B. Deutsch, Carthage, Miss.; Miss Adee Beasley, Brooklyn; Miss Farmer, Asbury; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Tickner, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr, Auburn, N. Y.; Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Chestnut Hill, Penn.; Mrs. J. R. Coleen and the Misses Gillespie, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kahn, Florence Kahn, Elmore Tauber, and Henry Girershofer and family, Cincinnati; Miss C. Shaly, St. Louis; Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. Fogel and H. S. Strouse, Philadelphia, Penn.; the Rev. and Mrs. Edward P. Ingersoll, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Rice Montgomery, Ala.; Harry Kile and Edward Bruns, St. Louis; R. A. Heyman, Wheeling, West Va., and John A. Hoagland, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Earth, Air, and Water Fireworks.

A particularly interesting fireworks display is promised for to-night, the second of the August Saturday night exhibitions, in Pain's Open Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach. The Japanese and Chinese "war" spectacle will be given as usual; so also will the wonderful diving of Andree and Golden; but in the display prepared for the close, new pyrotechnic devices and odd conceits in fire on earth, on water, and in the air will be distinguishing features.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in the Stations and Duties of Officers of the Medical Department.—Capt. Louis S. Tesson, Assistant Surgeon, relieved as attending surgeon at headquarters Department of the Missouri, will report to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty, to relieve Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Appel will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty as attending surgeon in Chicago, Ill.

—Assignments of Additional Second Lieutenants to Vacancies of Second Lieutenant.—Additional Second Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, Fourteenth Infantry, to Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, Company I, with rank June 12, vice Pipes, retired; Additional Second Lieut. Daniel Duncan, Seventeenth Infantry, to Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Company I, with rank from June 12, vice Hine, resigned.

—Retiring Board at Fort Columbus, N. Y.—Detail: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. James C. Bush, Fifth Artillery, Recorder.

—Retiring Board at Fort Columbus, N. Y.—Detail: Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. James C. Bush, Fifth Artillery, Recorder.

—Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry, will join his proper station, Fort McPherson, Ga. Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will visit the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, Lima, Ohio, on business pertaining to the inspection of steel castings for ten-inch disappearing carriages.

—Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, Third Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at the Cavalry and Light Artillery School and at the post of Fort Riley, Kansas, and will report to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

—Leaves of Absence.—Chaplain Allen Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, Fifth Cavalry, one month and ten days.

—Transfers in the Fifth Cavalry.—Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., from Troop G to Troop L; Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, from Troop L to Troop G.

—Chaplain James C. Kerr, United States Army, will report to the board at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for examination.

—Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., Third Cavalry, and Capt. Oscar Elting, Third Cavalry, have been retired.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon L. L. Young has been detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon I. W. Kite has been detached from the monitors and ordered to the Franklin.

—Brent McCarthy of Portsmouth, N. H., has been appointed Pay Clerk on the Lancaster.

MORE PRAISE FOR THE POLICE

Sergt. Cooney Commended—Board of Trustees of William's Bridge Says a Good Word for the Force.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday a communication was received from John Maclay, editor of The Insurance Economist, addressed to President Roosevelt. It was as follows:

Allow me to congratulate you and your brother Commissioners on the very gratifying success that has crowned your efforts in the enforcement of the excise law, which has led to the general closing up of saloons on Sabbaths.

I have been paying special attention to that part of the city under the charge of Sergt. Cooney of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who has proved that the saloons can be kept closed when the officers are in earnest to do their duty. As Sergt. Cooney has performed his duty so well in regard to the saloons, if otherwise qualified I feel assured that promotion to a Captaincy would give general satisfaction to the residents of the district.

The complaint against Patrolman William Williamson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station for discharging his revolver at an escaping prisoner was dismissed, and the Commissioners commended the policeman. The following was sent to the board:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of William's Bridge, N. Y., duly held on Tuesday, July 30, 1895, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The carrying out of the annexation of the village of William's Bridge on the part of New-York City placed a difficult and trying duty on the police force of that city in taking possession of all books and records and protecting the same, a duty rendered extremely difficult on account of the natural antagonism of the village officers to the method of procedure adopted by the city in thus taking possession of this district, and

Whereas, Inspector McCullagh and Roundsman Smith, and the men under their command, have by their manly and gentle yet firm behavior in carrying out their orders commended themselves to the Board of Trustees of said village of William's Bridge and the citizens thereon.

Resolved, That as a mark of approval of such conduct on the part of said officers, and as an incentive to all officers in the future, a copy of this resolution be signed by the President, Trustees, and Clerk of this village, and forwarded to the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York; further

Resolved, That copies be also sent to Inspector McCullagh and Roundsman Smith.

Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate agent of 227 West Eighteenth Street, who is under indictment for renting flats for immoral purposes, and on whose testimony indictments were found against Capt. Donohue of the West Twentieth Street Station and Capt. Price of Macdougal Street, complained to the Police Commissioners in June last that he was being persecuted by the police. He said that since he testified before the Grand Jury, Detective McConville was persecuting him.

Commissioner Andrews investigated the matter, and stated to the board yesterday that he had gone into Mr. Flagg's complaint thoroughly and had to report that he was not being persecuted. The matter was not acted upon. The Commissioner said he desired to give public notice that the board was ready to receive any evidence that might be forthcoming to substantiate the charges made by Mr. Flagg.

William E. Dawson of 61 Lexington Avenue was appointed stenographer to Commissioner Grant. He is a son of W. E. Dawson, stenographer in the United States Senate, to whom Gen. Grant dictated the last part of his book.

PRISON IN A BAD CONDITION

Changes or a New Building Needed at the Mulberry Street Station—What Col. Grant Says.

The prison of the Mulberry Street Police Station is in a dangerous condition, and the north end of it is likely to fall. It was reported unsafe last November, and the Building Department ordered the north wall to be taken down. Nothing has been done about it, as it is feared the taking down of the wall might be dangerous to the tenement which stands north of the station house.

The prison is a two-story brick structure standing directly behind the station house. The cells are on the ground floor and the story above was used for lodging rooms. In the early part of last November the north wall suddenly began to crack and sink. Acting Captain Groo made a report of the unsafe condition of the structure, and an Inspector of the Building Department condemned it.

Since then the prison has not been used. The police have been taking their prisoners to the Elizabeth Street Station. Plans were made to rebuild the north end of the prison, but it was found that the wall of the tenement 209 Mulberry Street had cracked and bulged, and it was thought dangerous to take the prison wall down. In consequence of this nothing has been done.

The attention of Police Commissioner Grant, who is Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, was called to the matter yesterday. He said that Commissioner Andrews had written to the Building Department some time ago, asking it to have the tenement next to the prison examined, but that nothing had yet been done by the officials of that department.

"We want to build a new prison," said Col. Grant, "and also make some alterations in the station house, so as to provide accommodations for a patrol wagon and a matron, but we cannot undertake any work until something is done about the tenement next door. I am afraid it is in danger of falling."

The Building Department will be stirred up to take some immediate action. Acting Captain Groo said the prison building was in the same condition now as it had been for several months. The north end has sunk a good deal, and it is thought there is quicksand under the foundation. There is a high wall between the prison and the tenement. The south wall of the tenement is slightly bulged at the fourth story.

CROWDS AT SING SING CAMP MEETING

Many Arrivals from This City—The Programme for To-morrow.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 9.—There was a large attendance at the Sing Sing Methodist Episcopal camp meeting to-day. Many of the new arrivals were from New-York. By Sunday everything will be in full operation.

The sermon this morning was preached by the Rev. John Rowe of Purchase, N. Y.; that in the afternoon by the Rev. Newton Wray of Pleasantville, N. Y., and in the evening by the Rev. F. H. Carpenter of Calvary Church, New-York. Prayer and experience meetings were held between the preaching, and were very interesting. Young people's meetings are held every evening at 6:30, in the Tompkins Tabernacle.

The programme for Sunday includes sermons by the Rev. W. W. Wilson in the morning, the Rev. B. Warren in the afternoon, and the Rev. A. E. Barnett in the evening.

Red Star Ships Transferred.

The twin-screw passenger steamship Southwark, which, since her completion two years ago, has been plying in the International Navigation Company's service from Liverpool to Philadelphia, made her first appearance in this port yesterday. The vessel has been transferred to the Red Star Line and will henceforth ply on the New-York and Antwerp service. The steamship Kensington, a sister ship of the Southwark, now on her way to Philadelphia, will also be transferred to the New-York and Antwerp route.

These ships have been withdrawn from the Philadelphia service on account of their draught and the shallowness of the channels leading to that city. They will be replaced by the Waesland, Rhynland, and Belgenland, of the Red Star Line, now plying between this port and Antwerp.

The Rhynland of the Red Star Line which arrived Thursday from Antwerp, passed out yesterday morning, bound for Philadelphia, where she will take the Southwark's place on the Liverpool line.

Charged with Selling Bad Milk.

Smith A. Brooker of the milk firm of Brooker & Lahey of 318 East Sixtieth Street, was a prisoner in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon. He was arraigned on complaint of Health Officer Halsey Durand, who swore he bought some milk from the defendant that had been adulterated and the cream extracted.

Brooker declined to say anything, and was committed by Magistrate Simms in $100 bail to answer.

Imprisoned in a Window.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Miss Mary Borden, a resident of York Street, this city, was awakened by a noise early this morning. She listened, and thought she heard burglars in the house. The window of Miss Borden's room—on the second floor—was open, and she made a dash for it. While trying to jump out the window came down, imprisoning her firmly. She screamed loudly for help, and was released by a neighbor. There were no burglars in the house.

NOT A DAY FOR FAVORITES

Tinge the Only One to Win at Brighton Beach.

CAPT. T. FOUND HIS SPEED ONCE MORE

"Bill" Daly Also Gave the Bettors a Surprise with His Filly Emotional—St. Agnes Not a Futurity Horse.

Tinge was the only one of the six favorites that could, or, at least, that did win a race at Brighton Beach yesterday afternoon. The other five were beaten out as is customary at the Beach track.

"Father Bill" Daly cut loose a couple of good things yesterday, winning the second race with Emotional, with 10 to 1 against her, and the fourth, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, with Captain T., who has come to be the champion of the band of in-and-outers. He was second choice to Little Matt, who, in spite of the gruelling he got on Thursday, ran a consistent race again yesterday. He was favorite, but with as good a price as 8 to 5 against him, it was Captain T.'s day to win, and he did it as handily as he lost the other day, when he was a 1 to 4 favorite.

Tinge's effort in the third race was a good one, though he was in front all through the journey of a mile, winning by a half length from Second Attempt, in the good time of 1:41¾. The three other starters never cut any figure in the race.

There was some interest in the appearance of St. Agnes in the second race, as this daughter of St. Blaise is a candidate for the Futurity, according to her owner and trainer, Matt M. Allen. She was never prominent, except by being among the tailenders in the race, and was next to the last to finish. She didn't act like a Futurity winner.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maidens, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Illusion, Perry Belmont's b. c., 4 years, by The Ill Used-Magnetism, 132 pounds.. (Reagan)
2—Bowling Green, E. Steeds's b. c., 3, 125.. (Doggett)
3—Belvina, W. H. Du Bois's br. f., 3, 120.. (Dorsey)
4—Jake Shipsey, 3, 122. 6—Highflyer, 3, 125.
5—Plomingo, 3, 125. 7—Ruby, 3, 120.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Illusion	6—5	2—1..Jake Shipsey.....	7—10
7—2..Bowling Green	6—5	10—1..Plomingo	4—1
6—1..Belvina	2—1	8—1..Highflyer	2—1
		15—1..Ruby	6—1

Won by three parts of a length; three lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A handicap, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02.

1—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., by Sensation-Kittie Koerber, 98 pounds ..... (Keefe)
2—Bessie Browning, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 105 ..... (Relff)
3—Palmerston, A. F. Walcott's ch. c., 95 ..... (O'Leary)
4—Larissa, 90.
5—Fascination III., 108½.
6—Beau Ideal, 115.
7—Perseus, 98.
8—St. Agnes, 95.
9—Santuzza, 92.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Emotional ..	4—1	8—1..Fascination .	3—1
9—5..Bessie Browning	3—5	15—1..Beau Ideal..	6—5
4—1..Palmerston .	7—5	7—1..Perseus ...	6—1
30—1..Larissa	10—1	50—1..St. Agnes...	5—2
		10—1..Santuzza ...	20—1

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:41¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Tinge, M. A. Coleman's br. c., by Falconer-Tenuous, 104 pounds, $900..... (Keefe)
2—Second Attempt, C. Littlefield's br. f., 82, $900 ..... (O'Leary)
3—The Coon, Oneck Stable's blk. g., 108, $1,100.. ..... (Doggett)
4—Roundelay, 84. 6—Truepenny, 98.
5—Jack the Jew, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—10..Tinge	Out	15—1..Roundelay ..	5—1
9—2..Second Attempt	1—1	15—1..Jack the J'w..	1
		30—1..Truepenny ..	8—1
16—5..The Coon.....	3—5		

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A selling handicap of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48. No bid for the winner.

1—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Wanderer-Clio, 108 pounds, $1,000... (Keefe)
2—Little Matt, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 4, 103, $1,000 ..... (Penn)
3—Vision, A. Thompson's b. m., 5, 90, $1,000.. ..... (O'Leary)
4—Watchman, 3, 95½.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Captain T.....	2—5	5—1..Vision	1—1
1—1..Little Matt...	1—3	15—1..Watchman ..	3—1

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Tutor, C. Littlefield's ch. c., by Tyrant-Elizabeth, 108 pounds, $500..... (Littlefield)
2—Rebea, J. B. White's blk. f., 91, $200. (O'Leary)
3—Wellman, F. O. Burridge's b. c., 94, $200.. ..... (Garrigan)
4—Article, 107. 6—Buccaneer, 105.
5—Venetia II, 91. 7—Connemaugh, 95.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Tutor	6—5	5—Venetia II., 91.	
5—1..Rebea	5—2	12—1..Buccaneer ..	4—1
5—1..Wellman	2—1	30—1..Connem'gh .	10—1
1—1..Article	2—5		

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A welter-weight sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Sprite, F. Lowe's b. g., 4 years, by Rapparee-Titania, 127 pounds, $100..... (Doggett)
2—Rose Howard, H. Brook, Jr.'s, br. m., 6, 127, $100 ..... (Overton)
3—Florence, Duke Brothers' b. f., 4, 125, $100.. ..... (Relff)
4—Sir Tom, 5, 132.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—5..Sprite	2—5	5..Florence	Out
8—1..Rose Howard.	2—5	10—1..Sir Tom	3—1

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Fusilier	107	Mabel Glenn	99
Annie Bishop	104	Gutta Percha	96
Lochinvar	102	Emma	92
Gold Dollar	101	Mangrove	88

SECOND RACE.—A selling handicap, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One-half mile.

Lormania	113	King Hero	98
Yankee Doodle	112	Ensign	90
Volley	108		

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Marshall	110	George Dixon	100
Doggett	108	Little Tom	99
Lochinvar	100		

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Connoisseur	120	Appomattox	98
Charade	110	Little Tom	95
Bombazette	107	Emma	90
Paladin	104		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Governor Sheehan	112	King Gold	105
Ameer	112	Sun Up	105
Best Brand	112	Golden Gate	105
Hawarden	110	Cockade	102
Harrington	100	Thyra	100
Maggie K	107	Romping Girl	100
Buckeye	105		

SIXTH RACE.—A welterweight handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a half.

Certainty	138	Augusta Belle	105
Connoisseur	135	Daly	103
Santiago	127	Tom Moore	100
Bombazette	118	Sir Tom	97
Warlike	107	Golden Gate	95

POOR RACING AT SARATOGA.

A Bad Card in Which Only the Selling Platers Were Competitors.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—There was another dull day at the track here to-day. The fields were small, the horses were a commonplace lot, and the racing was spiritless and without incident. The results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $375; for two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Fiorrie, 100 pounds, (Cassin,) 9 to 5, won; Sky Blue, 103, (Griffin,) 7 to 5, second; Peconic, 94, (Kelly,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:56. Churmut also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $375. One and one-sixteenth miles. Langdon, 102 pounds, (Clayton,) 3 to 1, won; Maurice, 105, (Martin,) 9 to 20, second; Cherrystone, 105, (Griffin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $375; for three-year-olds. One mile. Dungarven, 114 pounds, (Cochran,) 4 to 1, won; Annie Goodwin, 96, (Huston,) 15 to 1, second; Kilkenny, 114, (Midgely,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Van Brunt, Lookout, Prig, All Over, and Kapanga colt also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies; purse $375. Five furlongs. Sweet Favordale, 95 pounds, (Cassin,) 7 to 10, won; Miss Celestina, 95, (McClain,) 3 to 1, second; La Gallienne, 95, (Cochran,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:03⅗. Miss Blancher, Bernardine, Princess Jean, and Coda also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; purse $375. Six furlongs. Jack of Spades, 110 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 5, and Chesapeake, 107, (Midgely,) 4½ to 1, ran a dead heat, and the purse was divided; Navahoe, 92, (McGinn,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Laurel and Semper Lex also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Axiom, Floretta IV., 115 pounds each; Clissie B., La Vienta, Sinaloa III., Joan, Perfidy, Elusive, and Rosalind III., 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a quarter, handicap. Saragossa, 122 pounds; Stowaway, 109; Song and Dance, 107; Egbert, 106; Sandowne, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; handicap, for two-year

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A GREAT SOCIAL CENTRE PLANNED FOR UP THE HUDSON.

About Two Millions of Dollars to be Invested in Land, a Casino, and a Hotel.

A number of the wealthy residents near Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry have formed a syndicate for the development of the neighborhood. Their plans include the construction of a Casino like that at Newport, a magnificent hotel, an adequate dock, drives, &c. They have bought from Amzi L. Barber the tract of 107 acres which he bought a few months ago from the Field estate and also the Manhattan College property of sixty acres, with a large marble building. The latter tract extends from the river front to Broadway. Another plot of sixty-five acres has been obtained from Gen. Samuel Thomas. The value of the property is set down at about $1,000,000, and the improvements projected will cost about $1,000,000 more. Work has been begun on the dock, which will cost about $40,000. In the syndicate are Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. and William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Villard, A. L. Barber, and Samuel Thomas. The names indicate an intention of making a great social centre on the banks of the Hudson. Incidentally, also, the value of the neighboring property will be largely enhanced.

Mr. Samuel Williams has exchanged, for property at 89 Fifth Avenue, 26.3 by 100, on the basis of $110,000, with Pelham St. G. Bissell, for twelve lots on Hamilton Place, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets. The Fifth Avenue property was bought by Collins Brothers at a partition sale on July 22 for $87,000.

The auction sales of real estate set down for yesterday were adjourned to Friday next.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 11 Spring Street, a five-story brick stable, by the estate of P. A. Fogarty of 51 West Sixteenth Street; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 312 and 314 Seventh Avenue, a one-story frame coal shed, by G. W. Morton of 315 West Twenty-eighth Street; cost, $350.

Wicker Place, 158.4 feet south of Harman Corlear Place, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and stable, by William H. Flannegan of 62 West One Hundredth Street; cost, $3,000.

No. 111 East Seventy-seventh Street, three-story brick stable and dwelling, by McCafferty & Buckley of 384 Park Avenue; cost, $18,000.

No. 144 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a two-story brick office building, by Anton Lauven of 317 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; cost, $1,200.

Fifty-fifth Street, 300 ft west of Fifth Avenue, a five-story brick dwelling, by Thomas E. Satterthwaite of 531 Fifth Avenue; cost, $25,000.

Riverside Drive and Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Henry H. Vail of 179 West End Avenue; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 169 and 171 East Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story brick stable, by Lizzie Goerlitz; cost, $32,000.

No. 123 Centre Street, by Henry Knabe, alterations to a three-story brick store and storage; cost, $150.

Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, northwest corner, by Thomas S. Geifenhagen, alterations to a three-story brick clubhouse; cost, $3,250.

No. 135 Fourth Avenue, by A. Garry Estate, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $4,000.

No. 2274 Third Avenue, by Robert J. Brown, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by the Mayor, &c., alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, by the Standard Gaslight Company, alterations to a two-story brick gas generator house; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 9.

LOT 58, Map 65, map of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Teresa Miller $775

2D PLACE, w s, 100 ft e of Flower St, 50x100; John Kennedy and wife to Vincenza Pisanella 850

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Otis D. Stewart and wife to Arthur Gorsch .....

8D AV, e s, 62.2 ft n of 74th St, 40x110; Marks Schonfeld to Walter Smith, ex. prop. and .....

119TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.10; Max Goebel and wife to Robert Weiks .....

PROSPECT AV, 645; Charles Van Riper and James M. La Coste and wives to Jennie E. Holbrook .....

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Thomas Bonnor and others to Otis D. Stewart .....

SUFFOLK ST, 118; Esther Wilner to Louis Cohen .....

LOT 1 also Lots 485 to 488, map Arden property, Westchester; John D. Breen to Walter W. Taylor .....

HICKORY ST, e s, Lot 77, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Walter W. Taylor and wife to Allan G. Macdonell. ½ part .....

LOT 43, same map; same to same. ½ part .....

11TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Lenox Av, 80 x100.11; Charles S. Kendall and wife to Franklin Lee .....

142D ST, 205 East; Catharine F. English to Margaret J. Spencer .....

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret J. Spencer to Catharine F. and Patrick English, ex. .....

134TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 6th Av, 87.6x99.11; James B. Morrow to Owen Smith, ex property .....

1ST AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x95; John W. Livingston and wife to James B. Morrow, property .....

1830, e s, 98 ft Westchester Av, Bernhard Mainzer and wife to Anton Langguth and wife .....

TIFFANY ST, s s, corner of Bronx River, 100x225x85.1 to steree-X74.8; Annie Tro man to L. J. Hardenbrook .....

CLINTON AV, e s, 75 ft e of Elmwood Place, 25x100; Lena Seiferd to Annie Ferri and another .....

142D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25x102; George Keller and wife to Jeannette Marks .....

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 1724 St, 47.1x63.11x47.1x88.6, one-half part; Sarah A. Vaden to Allan J. Macdonnell .....

169TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x176.7 to 170th St x100x176.7 and other property; same to same .....

GREEN, WYCKOFF ST, e s, Lot 26 and part of Lot 32, map of Abraham Wilson, 50x irregular; Cornelia G. Hays to John C. Hays .....

CHARLES ST, n e corner of Waverley Place, 22x75.10; William Berdan and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another .....

ORCHARD ST, w s, 169.11 ft n of Houston St, 101.3x87; Sender Jarmulowsky and wife to Anna Jroelson .....

26TH ST, s s, 111 ft e of 6th Av, 15.9x98.9; William R. Montgomery and wife to John J. Astor .....

26TH ST, s s, 92.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19x98.9; same to same .....

26TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 17.6x98.9; same to same .....

14TH ST, 603 East; August Schulz, executrix of Caroline Schulz to Wilhelmina G. Allinger .....

78TH ST, s s, 371 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x94.5x17x94.1; Ella J. Smith to Walter F. Mook .....

68TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Edgar S. Appleby and wife to Henry H. Porter .....

49TH ST, 49 West, all title; Phebe Simonson to Charles Martin .....

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 23.5 ft s of 52d St, 24.11x100x25x100, and other property; Rebecca Stone and others to Rebecca Stone and others .....

LEXINGTON AV, 2.5 and 36 Rebecca Stone and others to Daniel Wolf .....

75TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Stazi Bennes and others heirs of Mathias Monzet, to Rosie Monzet .....

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 73.5 ft s of 52d St, 24.11x100, and other property; Samuel Wolf and wife to Charles E. Bettebach .....

8D AV, w s, 17.8 ft n of 125th St, 33x66.10; Mary and Martin Mark to Twenty-third Ward Bank .....

HULL AV, w s, 96.1 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, 25x112.6; Jacob Hyster to Mary Morris .....

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 72d St, 72x139x146.7x153.5, and other property; Charles W. Dunphy, referee to David Hennessy .....

PROSPECT AV, n e s, 132 ft n e of John St, 33x150; Margaret Kenny to Terrance P. Brennan .....

COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lot 24, map of 211 lots of the Downing estate, 25x100; Mary Seiferd to Patrick Gillespie .....

75TH ST, 206 East; Patrick Hoggins to Ann Hodgins .....

2D AV, s s, 400 ft w of 4th St, 80x110; Ellen Bolger to William J. Mabee .....

LOT 238, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Andres Muro .....

Recorded Leases.

MEYER, Wilhelmine, to Henry Ahlers, store, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 127th St, 5 years .....

Mortgages.

MILLER, Conrad, to John J. Thompson and Patrick Brennan, 555 8th Av, 2 yrs .....

GREENING, Thomas, to Matthew Parke and wife, store, &c.; 1,150 2d Av, 5 years .....

STILLENBERG, Frederick and Joseph, to George Ruming, store; 16 1st Av, 5 years .....

WILLENBRUSEN, Siegfried, and wife and another, to Jacob Bittschier; 60 Greenwich Av, 5 years .....

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLINGER, Wilhelmine G., to Augusta Schulz, as executrix, 14th St, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 2 years .....

BRENNAN, Peter, to the National Academy of Design, West End Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 96th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) .....

SAME to Benjamin F. Lee, West End Av, e s, 84.1 ft n of 96th St, 3 years ..

BAUM, Max C., and wife to Charles Peabody, s 102d St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year .....

BLUMENBERG, Henrietta, and another to the New-York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, Fulton St, e s, 25 ft s w of De Mill Av, 3 instalments

BLOCKBURNE, Alfred, and wife to Henry McShane Manufacturing Company; Elliott Av, w s, 200 ft s of Elsworth Av, 1 year .....

CRITTENTON, Charles N., to George W. D. Crittenton; part of Lot 215 map of village of Morrisania, demand .....

DAVIS, Jacob B., to E. J. Sommer Pery St, e s, 22 ft n of Waverly Place, 2 years .....

FARRES, Celia A., and another to F. Tilford, as trustee; 71st St, s s, 40 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years .....

FERRI, Annie, to Rose Seiferd; Clinton Av, e s, 75 ft s of Elmwood Place, 2 years .....

HASENBECK, Frederick, and another to J. Christopher G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 653 Hudson St, demand .....

HOLBROOK, Jennie E., to Charles Alper and another; Prospect Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 152d St, 5 years .....

HEUSER, Katharine, to Kate Seiferd; old s e s of Prospect Av, 718.6 ft n e of Fremont Av, 3 years .....

LANDESMANN, Anne, to Joel M. Mark; n s of 5th St, 264 ft w of Avenue D, demand .....

LENNON, Anna J., and another to F. M. Marks and others; w s of Orchard St, 109.11 ft n of Rivington St .....

LANGGUTH, Anton, and another, to J. A. Trowbridge; 69 to 1338 St, 3 years.

LIVINGSTON, John W., and wife to John A. Livingston; n e corner of 1st Av and 101st St, demand .....

McMILLAN, Gertrudes A., to John J. McMillan; s s of Ennescliffe Place, 596.8 ft w of Lisbon Place, 1 year .....

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another, to The Guarantee and Trust Company; 21 Charles St, 3 years .....

PORTER, Henry H., to E. S. Appleby; s s of 68th St, 250 ft w of West End Av, demand .....

PISANELLI, Vincenza, to John Kennedy; w s of Second Place, 100 ft s of Flower St, 5 years .....

RUPPELL, George H., and wife to Sigmund Cohn; n s of 76th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years .....

ROGGENKAMP, August, and wife to Susan J. Jefferson, Jr.; n w corner Jacob and Pyne Sts, 3 years .....

SMITH, Owen, to James B. Morow; n s of 134th St, 110 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year.

SCHEMBER, Caroline, to Edward Feibel, n s of 89th St, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years .....

SHEPPERD, Francis, and wife to Charles D. Valentine; s w c and dock and bounds of King's Bridge Road, Lot 10, map of Rebekah Bassford, 3 years .....

THE EAST RIVER MILL AND LUMBER Company of New-York, n s of 92d St, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year .....

WALLACE, Fannie M., to Clarissa Marshall, w s of Lexington Av, 20.5 ft n of 58th st, 1 year .....

WHYLAND, William, to L. N. Lyon; e s of Jerome Av, 586.10 ft s e of High Bridge Road, 3 years .....

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Thomas, to Sarah Friedlander, executrix .....

BROWN, James M., and others, executors, to Sarah B. Brown .....

SAME to James M. Brown and others, trustees .....

BROWN, Sarah B., to Stephen Kelly.....

BROWN, Harry, and another to J. S. Todd .....

CUNNIHAN, Dennis and Mary, to Edmund Hendricks .....

KEMMERER, Harry, executor, to Caroline Merkle .....

LINDABURY, Richard V., receiver, &c., to William T. Jones .....

MARX, Joseph, to Max Marx .....

POTTER, Howard, and another, trustees, to Stephen Kelly .....

ROSSBACH, Jacob, and another, executors, to Emanuel Hellner and another .....

SNOW, Frederick, to W. F. Brush.....

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (three assignments).....

THE STATE BANK to Dennis Cunehan and another .....

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

23D ST, 42 West; Andrew O'Neill against Oldschlager Brothers, owners; Robert Darragh's Son & Co., contractors.....

70TH ST, 412 to 416 East; Z. Lemieux against McLaughlin & Bock, owners and contractors .....

102D ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 100.11x45; Nathan Wise against Louis Z. Bach, owner and contractor.....

29TH St., 36 West; Leonard G. Preusch against George Middleton, lessee; J. B. Barker, owner; Daul & Wein, contractors .....

31D ST and West Broadway, n e corner, 20.9 x90; Masons' Supplies Company against John B. Ireland, owner; Joseph H. Parker, contractor; Joseph Guider, sub-contractor .....

Lis Pendens.

77TH AV and 116th St, s e corner, 100.11x150; Simon Haberman against John B. Manning and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

115TH ST, 234 East; Max Goldstein against Julia Goldstein, and others, (partition.)

82D ST, n s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 21 ft front; 82d St, s s, 237 ft w of Central Park West, 21 ft front; New-York Life Insurance Company against James Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

HESTER ST, s s, 75.2 ft e of Baxter St, 25 ft front; Edward Barling and others against Louisa F. Kirk and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

PARK Av and 116th St, s e corner, 25x100.11; John Livingston against Maggie E. Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CROSBY ST, 121; Mulberry St, s s, 111.6 ft s of Houston St, 20 ft front; Mulberry St, 286 St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 20 ft front; William P. Casey against Mary E. Casey and others, (partition.)

81ST St and Park Av, n w corner, 52.2x100; Thomas Ograth against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

SUMMIT AV, Lots 86 and 80, map of Highbridgeville, —x—; Edward Jones against Annie E. Raynor, (action to remove obstruction.)

PROSPECT Av, n s, 100.8 ft s of 156th St, lot 293; Bernard Gilligan against Jennie E. Broles and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

FORT WASHINGTON Av, centre line, 215 ft n of Chittenden estate; John E. Lockwood against Louis Weber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

178TH ST, n s, 287.5 ft w of Central Park West, 12.11 ft front; William C. Arnold against George J. Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

81ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 20 ft front; Thomas W. Sherwood against Archibald M. Mackay and others, (action to obtain possession.)

A Schoolroom Experience.

From The Boston Transcript.

A certain schoolmistress's existence has been rendered richer in experience, if not more comfortable for the being, by a new pupil in the teacher's class, who was a pupil in the schoolroom and who was suddenly, in the schoolroom and before the class, demanded to be instantly told why "My Mikey wasn't put ahead." The teacher thereupon explained that Mikey's knowledge of the relations being more vague than those of the class he couldn't possibly do the work of a higher grade.

"Ain't fractions!" exclaimed the irate visitor, but no words can do justice to the scene that ensued upon the ejaculation.

"What do my Mikey want o' fractions? Sure he'll do well enough for the little fractions! My Mikey don't want none of 'em!" The teacher, who was very slender, was now being the decided opposite of meek, and was evidently wrathy—expected to be, and, as a practical illustration of fractions, she maintained a discreet silence and let the visitor, after a lurid monologue, deal with the parting denunciation. "Sure I could tell the build iv you, but I know nothin'." She evidently considered the "build" for the requisition and distribution of knowledge.

But the visitor was not the only one to meet the [illegible] As she pushed the luckless Mikey into the hall, she ejaculated [illegible] "Ah! ye dunno nothin' and ye always will!" Having thus placed the [illegible] on the same plane of [illegible] the rest of the

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Higher Prices, but Moderate Speculation.

TRADING MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Steady —Cotton Dull—Coffee Lower.

There was very little interest taken in the markets by speculators, as they were holding off for the official reports from Washington regarding the crops, due late Saturday; while prices were without important change, as the trading was confined to local scalpers, who were anxious to even up before the report arrived. Provisions were more active and closed steady. Cotton was neglected and about steady. Coffee had little life, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator... 72½@ ...
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator... 25½@ 26½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 45½@ ...
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.50 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7¼@ ...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..... 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 11.00 @11.50
Lard, Western steam..... 6.52½@ ...
Beef, family..... 11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 19½@ 20
Sugar, granulated..... 4 3-15@ 4¼
Rice, No. 1..... 7¼@ 8¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 10½@ ...
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 17.00 @18.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 12.00 @12.75
Copper, lake..... 12.00c @ ...
Lead..... 3.50c @ 3.52½

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and generally irregular, but closed firm, with trading entirely confined chiefly switching between September and December at 2c difference, while the former was at ½@¾c advance on local covering, and the latter at 2@2¼c advance on reports of a poor crop in the West, with speculators holding for higher prices. Spot was dull and weak at a decline; sales 48,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, at 72½c, private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at September price, delivered. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, hard, afloat, 77½c; No. 1 Manitoba, 77½c. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 123,694 bushels; receipts, 17,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 123,694 bushels; in the interior, none.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¾@7⁄8c with the West and on local covering, fell ⅜@¾c on realizing, and closed ½@⅝c advance, with trading light. Spot was higher and scarce, with a moderate business; sales, 190,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 64,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 3⅜c over September free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels do, export week, at 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat, and 56,000 bushels do at 2⅜c over September, free on board, afloat, steamer, Aug. 31; the trade bought 20,000 bushels yellow at 3⅜c, to arrive, delivered, and 10,000 bushels do, to arrive, at 3c over September, delivery Aug. 20. Outports reported sales of 600,000 bushels for January and February shipments, on private terms. Receipts, 134,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 137,829 bushels; in the interior, 191,681 bushels. Clearances hence, 110,291 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 114,836 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, with prices unchanged and a firm close. Spot were moderately active and firm. Sales, 97,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, 29,000 bushels delivered, at 30½@30⅝c; No. 3 white, 29c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, white, clipped, 31c; No. 3, white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c; No. 3, white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 27¼c; track mixed, 29@32c; track white, 29@37c for 21,000 bushels. Receipts, 136,800 bushels; exports, 70,497 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	30,000	72⅜@72⅝	72½
September	1,220,000	72 @73⅝	73¼
October	60,000	73⅜@73⅝	73⅜
December	925,000	74⅛@75⅛	74⅝
May	80,000	78¼@78⅝	78⅝
Total	2,316,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	...	@	46¾
September	320,000	45¼@45⅜	45⅜
October	10,000	44 @44¼	44⅛
May	25,000	39 @39⅝	39
Total	355,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	...	@	25
September	10,000	24⅝@24⅝	24⅝
October	...	@ ..	24¼
May	5,000	28¾@ ..	28¾
No. 2 white—			
October	...	.. @ ..	26¾
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—The market was unsettled and easy, with demand very slow. Sales, 12,575 bbls, including, of City Mills, 1,550 bbls patents, 1,225 bbls clear, and 1,000 bbls extra at quotations; 350 bbls Winter No. 1 at $3@$3.10; 500 sacks Winter straights on private terms; 1,500 bbls do at $3.40@3.50; 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $3.05@$3.20; active, $4.25@$5.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,418 bbls; higher; $4.20@$5. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.70@$5.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 244 head; $4.25@$5. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; weak; $4.35@$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; light average, strong; heavy average, steady; $4.35@$4.70. Pittsburg—Yorkers, $5.10@$5.20. Quotations here were: For heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7¼c for 160 lb, 7½c for 140 and 120 lb, 7⅝c for pigs, and 6½c for heavy State.

TALLOW—There was a quiet market for the day by reason of small supplies of desirable lots. There was no city in hogsheads on offer from meltersers; therefore no decided price, although it was doubtful if less than 4¼c would have bought under offerings; a good deal of the day has gone into tierces latterly to accommodate the Western markets, where the package could be used, while in the hogsheads there would have been there a complete loss on the package, city, in tierces, was at 4½c. Lots were taken in small lots at 4⅜@4⅝c. Australian there was sale of 50 tons here, on private terms; the asking price was advanced to 5c. The English auction sale was at 3d advance, with 200 tons sold out of 300 tons offered.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was under neglect and rather nominal. Out-of-town lots were on offer at 6¾c, delivered here, and in a limited way might have been sold at 6¾c. The city pressed was on offer at 6¾c, without demand. For lard stearine the market was nominal at 8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were neglected and closed dull at 10@15 points decline, with almost entire absence of bidders. Havre and Hamburg were quiet and about unchanged and nominal. Spot Rio was dull, but firm, at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 600 bags No. 7 at 16¾c; 500 bags Santos, No. 5, at 18¼c; 1,000 bags Bourbon Santos, No. 5, at 18¼c, and 500 bags Central American on private terms. Options: Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 15.45c; September, 250 bags at 15.55c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 750 bags at 15.50c; March, 250 bags at 15.05c; total, 1,000 bags; total for day, 1,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.10@15.20	12.45@12.55
February	15.00@15.10	12.40@12.50
March	14.95@15.05	12.35@12.40
August	15.20@15.35	14.85@14.90
September	15.40@15.50	13.95@14.00
October	15.45@15.50	13.20@13.25
November	15.25@15.35	12.75@12.85
December	15.20@15.30	12.60@12.65

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	180,320
Arrivals—	
Steamship J. W. Taylor, Rio	19,304
Steamship J. W. Taylor, Santos	13,063
Steamship J. W. Taylor, Victoria	4,390
Steamship Catania, Rio	4,963
Steamship Catania, Santos	4,750
Total	46,470
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,713
	226,790
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,534
Total stock in New-York to-day	216,256
Total stock in Baltimore	73,015
Delliveries yesterday	509—72,506
Total stock in New-Orleans	36,796
Deliveries yesterday	520—36,276
	108,782
Total stock in United States	325,038
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 8	97,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 7	88,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31	7,000
	192,000
Total	517,038
Same time 1894	402,578

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼@ ...

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, Int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Fajo	21¼@22¼	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20¼
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara ga	18¼@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¼
Do, p'r to c'e	21¼@22¼	Do, white	15¼@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were dull and closed steady at 2 points advance to 1 point decline, with traders holding off for the bureau report of Saturday, and only a local scalping business. Spot was quiet and steady, with sales of 252 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf..... 7½
Middling uplands..... 7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¾c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	Even
Strict low middling	5-16c off
Low middling	3-16c off
Strict good ordinary	7-16c off
Good ordinary	13-16c off
Good middling tinged	1⅛c off
Strict middling stained	5-16c off
Middling stained	7-32c off
Strict low middling stained	7-16c off
Low middling stained	29-32c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.03@7.04	7.03	7.01	1,800
September	7.04@7.05	7.05	7.02	5,700
October	7.08@7.09	7.10	7.07	23,400
November	7.11@7.13	7.14	7.11	7,000
December	7.17@7.18	7.19	7.17	3,400
January	7.22@7.23	7.24	7.21	15,300
February	7.27@7.28			700
March	7.32@7.33	7.33	7.32	700
Total				59,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	This Week	This Week Last Year.
Galveston	...	...	...	55	288	847
New-Orleans	45	98	21	27	300	2846
Mobile	61	1	3	...	80	40
Savannah	11	3	31	12	134	573
Charleston	...	...	5	...	6	42
Wilmington	...	...	...	...	7	23
Norfolk	31	10	19	3	115	598
New-York	...	...	129	...	190	20
Boston	9	...	48	...	153	169
Philadelphia	50	...	...	...	...	6
West Point	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	207	113	254	97	2083	5150

OILS.

COTTONSEED OIL—There were no signs of an immediate change in the position of the market. Those parties who could sell, and as outside of the leading operators, did not care to press their sales, and accept whatever rate the traders, who have the run of the holdings, might place upon them, but preferred to await some movement to indicate the probable course of the situation, or a springing up of demand. The exporters were also holding off. Generally, the situation was neglected, with its general surroundings as for two or three days. Good or grade yellow had 26¾c bid, and was offered at 27c. Prime yellow was at 27c bid and 28c asked. COCOANUT OIL continued in demand; sale of 100 tons October shipment at 5¼c; Ceylon at 5⅛c bid and 5¼c asked, and Cochin at 5⅛c bid and 5⅝c asked. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c. No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with 50@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was steady; quoted at 56c for American, 57c for Calcutta, and 59c for boiled.

HOG PRODUCTS—Moved upward for awhile from the opening, with for pork 17c to 22½c advance on early options, and 10c advance on new crop months, while lard sold at 7 to 10 points rise, and bacon 10 to 13 points. Toward the close there was a reaction to about Thursday night's figures. There was growing speculative interest, and some improvement in cash demand, not only here, but at the West. Chicago estimates its receipts for to-day as 7,000 head.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—On the Oil Exchange here and at Oil City there were no sales, and the only bid was 125. The Standard price is 125.

PROVISIONS.

LARD—The West opened 5 to 10 points higher, but at the close showed 2 points loss for the day on September, 2 points advance on October, and 5 points decline on January, although demand was enlarging, not only for options, but for cash lots. August closed at 6.15c, September at 6.15@6.27½c, closing at 6.15c; October at 6.22@6.27c asked, closing at 6.22c; October at 6.15c@6.30c, closing at 6.17c. Here there was further cash demand, part on export account, at better prices. Sales of 300 tcs (late yesterday) at 6.50c, 250 tcs at 6.50c, and 300 tcs at 6.57½c, closing at 6.52½c. Options, no sales. September closed at 6.55c, nominal. City steam was hard to buy, with 40 tcs obtained at 6.20@6.25c. Refined was in moderate demand, with sales of 500 tcs for Continent on private terms, quoted at 6.90c; South American at 7.25c. Compound lard continued dull, with 4¾@5¼c quoted as to quality.

PORK—There was a firmer temper here, with increased export demands, and 500 bbls mess taken. The West went up early 23c on September, 20c on October, and 10c on January, but closed only 3c above Thursday for September, and unchanged for October and January. Compared with Thursday, September sold at $9.65@$9.90, closing, $9.70; October sold at $9.65@$9.70, closing at $9.75; January at $9.70@$9.95, closing at $10.40. Prices here: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—Went up 10@13 points on short ribs at the West, September and October options, and only 5 points advance on September, and October and January as on Thursday; August closed at $5.77; September was at $5.77½@$5.85, closing at $5.77½; October at $5.80@$5.90, closing at $5.80; January at $5.35@$5.45, closing at $5.40. CUTMEATS—Buyers continued indifferent, and the business was limited to small lines, while cutters were holding steady prices. Sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5¼c, and 2,000 pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c. City pickled shoulders, 5¾c; 7½c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12-lb and 8¾@8¾c for 10 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—There was indifferent demand, while prices were without change. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; family, $11@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $10@$18 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Continued at easy prices and dull. Quoted offered at $15.50@$16 at the West and $16.50@$17 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices. Receipts at the West, 26,836 head. Chicago—Receipts, 11,000 head; fairly active; light average, 5c higher; other averages steady; $4.20@$5.15; left over; 4,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,174 head; active, $4.25@$5.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,418 head; higher; $4.20@$5. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.70@$5.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 244 head; $4.25@$5. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; weak; $4.35@$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; light average, strong; heavy average, steady; $4.35@$4.70. Pittsburg—Yorkers, $5.10@$5.20. Quotations here were: For heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7¼c for 160 lb, 7½c for 140 and 120 lb, 7⅝c for pigs, and 6½c for heavy State.

TALLOW—There was a quiet market for the day by reason of small supplies of desirable lots. There was no city in hogsheads on offer from melters; therefore no decided price, although it was doubtful if less than 4¼c would have bought under offerings; a good deal of the day has gone into tierces latterly to accommodate the Western markets, where the package could be used, while in the hogsheads there would have been there a complete loss on the package, city, in tierces, was at 4½

outloaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.69, standard A, $4.56 per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 55c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	6,580	4,275
Wheat, bushels.	52,763	94,300
Corn, bushels.	156,684	480,600
Oats, bushels.	194,600	137,100
Rye, bushels.	3,400	2,200
Barley, bushels.	2,350	

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 19½c; seconds, 15@17c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 12c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—Wheat opened firmer under the influence of more favorable European advices, but the upward tendency in prices was checked by the light outward movement from the Atlantic seaboard. September opened at 58¾c, advanced to 68¾c, fell back to 68c, and closed at 68¼c, with cash ranging 1c below. Sample wheat was steadier, but quiet, millers doing very little; No. 1 Northern, 69½@70c; new No. 3, Spring, 66@69c; new No. 2 red, 68c. The barley market was weak and lower both for cash and futures; September nominally, 47½c; new No. 5, 35c. Oats were more active; everything sold; No. 3 white, old, 25½@26c; new No. 2 white, 24@24½c; new No. 3 white, 23@23½c; new No. 2 and No. 3, 21c. Rye firm, with light offerings; No. 1, 45c; no. 2, 44c. Corn in light supply and demand; primally, 41c. Provisions steady and moderate demand on the basis of $3.75@3.80 for choice hard Spring wheat patents in wood. Millstuffs are nominally steady at $13 for sacked bran, $14.00@15 for standard middlings, and $17@17.50 for white. Provisions higher; mess pork, $9.80 cash and $9.90 September. Prime steam lard, 6.10c cash and 6.20c September. Receipts—Flour, 4,100 bbls; wheat, 10,400 bushels; corn, 650 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; barley, 3,200 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,450 bbls; corn, 650 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Spring Wheat—Only a few car loads No. 1 hard sold at the limit; closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 74½c over Chicago September; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 72½c under New-York September. Winter wheat dull and easy; No. 2 red, Chicago, 71½@72½c; do, Indiana, 72¼c; do, Toledo, 75¼c; store, No. 2 red, on track, 72c; No. 1 white, 73½c; No. 2 extra white, 71c. Corn steady; fair demand; closing: No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 2 corn, 44¼@44½c; No. 3 corn, 43¾@44c, track; 2 car lots No. 2 corn, store, sold at 48½@48¾c; closing: No. 2 yellow, 45¾c; No. 2 corn, 44⅞c; No. 3 corn, 44c. Oats easy; fair demand; No. 2 white, 26½@28½c; No. 3 white, 24½@27c; No. 2 mixed, 23@23c, on track, outside prices for old; No. 3 white 2?c; No. 3 white, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25c, in store. Barley—Samples are being received, but no prospect of demand until the middle of next month. Rye dull; No. 2 51c asked, on track. Flour quiet; unchanged. Millfeed—None here. Canal freights dull; wheat, 2c; corn, 1¾c; oats, 1¼c to New-York. Receipts —Flour, 19,100 bbls; wheat, none; corn, 204 bushels; oats, 5,800 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels. Rail —Flour, 34,000 bbls; wheat, 121,000 bushels; corn, 164,000 bushels; oats, 90,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Flour steady, but quiet; old worth 15@20c more than quotations; receipts, 321 bbls; shipments, 5,700 bbls; patents, $3.40@ $3.50; extra fancy, $3.15@$3.25; fancy, $2.90@ $3; choice, $2.75@$2.80; rye flour, $3.25@$3.40. Bran quotably unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 56,000 bushels; shipments, 99,150 bushels; August, 68¼c bid; September, 69c; December, 71¾c. Corn higher; receipts, 18,400 bushels; shipments, 39,540 bushels; September, 38½c; December, 29¾c; year, 29½c; May, 30⅜c. Oats higher; receipts, 40,745 bushels; shipments, 17,600 bushels; September, 20¾c; May, 24c. Eggs steady; demand fair at 11c. Pork—Standard mess, $10; jobbing, $10.50. Dry salted meats—Boxed shoulders, 6¼c; extra shorts, 7c; ribs, 7¼c; short clear, 7½c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7½c; extra shorts, 8½c; ribs, 8¾c; short clear, 9c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard—Prime steam, 5¾c; choice, 6.07½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6⅞c; clear ribs, 6c; short clear, 6⅞c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5½c; longs, 6⅝c; clear ribs, 6½c; short clear, 6¾c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool market inactive and unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5½c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c; iron ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead unsettled, with offers to sell at 3.30c, and no takers. Spelter strong; sales, 2 cars at 3.90c; 4 cars at 4c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The strength in corn at Chicago and the demand for cash wheat at Winter wheat markets were the influences in wheat to-day. The trading was so light, being confined to the room traders on the floor of the pit, that the close was only about ½c over that of yesterday. September opened at 63⅝c, sold up to 64⅝@64½c, closing at 64¾c, against 63⅝@64c yesterday. December sold September with a spread of 1½c. Receipts, 58,400 bushels; shipments, 41,000 bushels. On Track—No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c. Corn—Market easy; No. 3, 38¾c. Oats—Market easy; No. 3 white, 22¾@23c; new No. 3, 17@20c. Flour steady and moving fairly at $3.40@$3.75 for patents, $2.40@$2.90 for bakers' and clears. Production, 32,000 bbls; shipments, 24,755 bbls. Bran—Market only steady; sacks sold for bran at $10.50; sacks, $11.75@$12.25; shorts, common bulk, $13.50; middlings, bulk, $15.

DULUTH, Aug. 9.—Wheat closed 3c higher today, after a range of 2c, with fair activity; cash wheat was stronger, closing at above yesterday; it was firmly held all day, and there was none sold; new wheat to arrive is quoted at 67¾c for hard and 66¾c for Northern, nearly 2c less than the seasoned wheat; the first consignments are hardly expected for more than ten days, though stuff is beginning to arrive in Minneapolis from the southern part of the district; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 69¼c; August, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¾c; September, 66¾c; October, 66¾c; December, 68¾c asked; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64¾c; No. 3 Northern, 60c; rejected, 58c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 69¾c; Northern, 69¾c; receipts, 70,061 bushels; shipments, 1,853 bushels; inspected, 24 cars; 18 last year; 58 cars.

PEORIA, Aug. 9.—Corn—Receipts, 50,250 bushels; shipments, 30,000 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 2, 38¾c; No. 3, 38¼c. Oats—Receipts, 91,250 bushels; shipments, 51,250 bushels; market is easy; No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 3 white, 23¾c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull; nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1895.

BEEVES—Receipts, 146 cars, or 2,301 head; 116 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 30 cars for the market; and, counting the cattle held over from previous arrivals, there were 85 cars on sale, of which 2500 cases were at Jersey City. The supply was moderate and demand fair at strong Wednesday's closing prices for all grades of steers, while rough stuff was uneven, with some sales at a shade better figures; the top steers were exporter purchases of 62 head for shipment alive; 4 cars of rangers sold at $4.60@$4.70 100 lb; common to choice native steers at $4.50@$5.75; bulls at $1.90@ $2.25; cows at $1.40@$3, and by the head at $8.75; 1 heifer at $5. City-dressed native sides slow at 6¾@9c lb; Texas do selling at 5@6½c. Latest cablegrams from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef firm at 10@11c lb; American steers steady at 12@12½c, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep selling at 10@12c, extra wethers 13c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow, 2,600 quarters of beef in the Umbria to Liverpool by Eastmans Company on the Mississippi, 238 cattle and 1,650 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 238 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 100 cattle for M. Goldsmith; on the Chicago City, 850 cattle; on the Shipper, also 118 cattle and 600 sheep on the Ohio for the same; making a total for the week from this port, 2,007 cattle, 8,433 quarters of beef, and 725 sheep, all to Great Britain with the exception of 97 cattle and 125 sheep. SALES—MCHERSON, A. & CO.—20 rangers, 1,099 lb average, at $4.70 100 lb; 6 Indiana steers, 1,445 lb, at $5.75; 17 do, 1,396 lb, at $5.70; 16 do, 1,383 lb, at $5.35; 18 do, 1,398 lb, at $5.32½; 19 do, 1,265 lb, at $5.20; 5 cows, 966 lb, at $2.70; 4 do, 937 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 888 lb, at $1.70; 12 do, 787 lb, at $1.40; 2 bulls, 905 lb, at $2.10. SHERMAN & CULVER—36 rangers, 1,244 lb, at $4.70; 2 do, 1,070 lb, at $4.70; 19 do, 1,139 lb, at $4.60; 17 Illinois steers, 1,277 lb, at $5.35; 15 do, 1,277 lb, at $5.50; 16 do, 1,239 lb, at $5.50; 22 do, 1,208 lb, at $5.30; 1 do, 1,180 lb, at $5.30; 18 do, 1,179 lb, at $5.17½; 16 do, 1,109 lb, at $5.10; 2 do, 1,190 lb, at $5; 2 do, 1,060 lb, at $4.85; 1 do, 1,400 lb, at $4.50. M. GOLDSMITH—19 Illinois steers, 1,227 lb, at $5.40; 10 do, 1,267 lb, at $5.35; 18 do, 1,260 lb, at $5.10; 14 do, 1,230 lb, at $5.10; 9 do, 1,082 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,264 lb, at $4.75; 1 do, 1,500 lb, at $4.75. H. SILVERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,273 lb, at $5.35; 40 do, 1,147 lb, at $4.97½. J. SHAMBERG & SON—18 Illinois steers, 1,146 lb, at $5.30. NEWTON & CO.—16 Ohio steers, 1,455 lb, at $5.55; 1 bulls, 1,140 lb, at $2.20; 9 do, 792 lb, at $1.80; 9 cows, 1,000 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 880 lb, at $2.25; 8 do, 892 lb, at $1.40; 24 do, 717 lb, at $1.25. S. SANDERS—10 Ohio steers, 1,316 lb, at $5.25; 11 do, 1,236 lb, at $5.20; 12 do, 1,302 lb, at $5.05; 11 do, 1,141 lb, at $4.90; 1 heifer, 1,110 lb, at $5; 1 cow, 950 lb, at $3; 4 do, 717 lb, at $1.90. J. DUCEY—2 bulls, 1,010 lb, at $2.20; 20 cows, 917 lb, at $2.37½; 5 do, 870 lb, at $2; 2 do, at $8.75 head. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—12 bulls, 980 lb, at $2.30; 10 cows, 771 lb, at $1.40; 17 do, at $10 each. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—13 bulls, 953 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 630 lb, at $2; 1 do, 670 lb, at $2; 5 do, 706 lb, at $1.90; 2 cows, 960 lb, at $1.90; 4 cows, 902 lb, at $2.20; 8 do, 756 lb, at $1.70; 11 do, 761 lb, at $1.50. G. DILLENBACK—2 bulls, 615 lb, at $1.85.

MILCH COWS—No fresh receipts and no trading. Feeling dull and nominal quotations are $20@$45, calves included.

CALVES—Receipts, 319 head, all for the market, and 165 head were already in the pens. Demand more active for veals, and good stock 25c higher; grassers and buttermilks were 10@15c firmer and some sales 25@35c stronger than Wednesday's closing prices; the pens were not quite cleared; poor to extra veals sold at $4.50 @$7.25 100 lb; culls at $4; grassers and buttermilks at $1.75@$2.50. Dressed calves slower at 7@11c for city-dressed veals, 6½@10c for country-dressed, 3½@4½c for dressed grassers, 4½@6½c for dressed buttermilks, 4½c for little calves.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—16 veals, 146 lb average, at $7.25 100 lb; 1 do, 110 lb, at $5; 1 do, 120 lb, at $5; 1 do, 210 lb, at $4; 8 do, 127 lb, at $4; 25 mixed calves, 198 lb, at $3; 19 do, 182 lb, at $3; 20 grassers and buttermilks, 154 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 292 lb, at $2.25; 37 do, 165 lb, at $2.12½; 8 do, 266 lb, at $2. M. COLLINS—36 Virginia veals, 165 lb, at $6.25; 5 do, 225 lb, at $4.25; 20 fed calves, 177 lb, at $4. G. DILLENBACK—9 veals, 135 lb, at $6.25; 11 do, 106 lb, at $4.50; 37 grassers and buttermilks, 149 lb, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—1 veal, 140 lb, at $6; 1 fed calf, 290 lb, at $3. J. P. NELSON—34 veals, 181 lb, at $6.25; 5 fed calves, 194 lb, at $3; 19 grassers and buttermilks, 143 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—5 veals, 130 lb, at $6.50; 1 yearling, 440 lb, at $2.25; 13 grassers and buttermilks, 136 lb, at $2.50; 6 do, 170 lb, at $2.25. NEWTON & CO.—25 veals, 136 lb, at $5.75; 5 grassers, 130 lb, at $1.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 23¼ cars, or 5,442 head; 4 cars for butchers, 2 cars for export alive, and 17½ cars for the market; making, with the 11 cars held over yesterday, 34½ cars for sale. Sheep were in moderate request at unchanged prices; lambs quiet, but steady, with many prime lots offered, and 7 cars of stock were reported unsold at the close; poor to prime sheep sold at $2@$3.80 100 lb; inferior to prime lambs at $3@$5.25, and anything choice would have brought $5.50. Dressed mutton slow at 4@6½c; choice wethers, 7@7½c; dressed lambs selling at 5@10c.—SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—229 Kentucky lambs, 68 lb average, at $4.65 100 lb; 251 do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 114 Western do, 66 lb, at $4.70; 271 do, 68 lb, at $4.80; 129 do, 62 lb, at $4.60; 252 Ohio sheep, 78 lb, at $2.40; 7 Kentucky do, 107 lb, at $3. D. McPHERSON &

Buffalo lambs [illegible] 255 do, at $4.50; 224 K[illegible] at $4.50; Kentucky do, 64 [illegible] Virginia at $5; 179 K[illegible] 114 lb, 10 do, 125 lb, at [illegible] Canada do, $2.75. J. H. [illegible] 59 Kentucky sheep, 62 lb, at $[illegible] at $4.80; [illegible] 56 lb, at $[illegible] 99 [illegible] 178 Kentucky [illegible] at $2.40; [illegible] 80 Ohio [illegible] at $3.75; [illegible] culls, [illegible] 77 lb, M. COLLINS—[illegible] 43 Virginia [illegible] at $2.20; [illegible] 53 lb, at $4 [illegible] at $3.50; [illegible] 71 lb, at $[illegible] at $2. [illegible]NBECK & H[illegible] at $4.37½; [illegible] 78 lb, at $[illegible] at $3.50. [illegible]—35 State [illegible] at $2. [illegible]NGTON—12 State [illegible] at $2. [illegible]LLEN—254 M[illegible] at $2.

HOGS—Receipts, 10½ cars [illegible] head for sale. Market [illegible] at $5.50 [illegible] light [illegible] Country-dressed [illegible] to light weights [illegible] & HOLT, [illegible] lb; [illegible] Thursday—[illegible] 23 lb, at $[illegible] at $5.50@$5.90; 5 do, [illegible] at $5.20@$5.30; [illegible] is fair, but [illegible] light, and [illegible] is slow at [illegible] 25c extra, [illegible] $1.60@$2 [illegible] $2@$4.25; [illegible] calves, $2@$[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head. Choice [illegible] steady; other [illegible] to weak [illegible] $2.25@$4; [illegible] $2.65; Texas [illegible] $3@$3.55; [illegible] market firm [illegible] weights [illegible] wer; bears [illegible] $4.10; mixed [illegible] light, $4.15@$4. [illegible] Receipts [illegible] steady; prices lower [illegible] lambs, $3@$[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] unchanged prices [illegible] $4@$4.75; good [illegible] $3@$4; bulls, [illegible] and Springers [illegible] light, but [illegible] heavy, $5. [illegible] $5.20@$5.30 [illegible] is fair, but [illegible] light, and [illegible] is slow at [illegible] 25c extra. [illegible] $1.60@$2 [illegible] $2@$4.25; [illegible] calves, $2@$[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—There was a good demand for cattle [illegible] and prices were [illegible] unchanged [illegible] were light, supply of [illegible] and shippers [illegible] the buying [illegible] being [illegible] than usual, at [illegible] per 100 lb [illegible] place. The [illegible] was steady for good kinds, the [illegible] being weak. CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head. Common [illegible] steers [illegible] 200 lb, $3.70@$[illegible] feeders, 800 [illegible] $3@$4.10; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.[illegible] Texas grass steers, [illegible] cows, $2.[illegible] calves, $2.70@$3.80. Western [illegible] feeders, $3.80@$[illegible] Other prices [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts [illegible] head; heavy packing and shipping lots [illegible] common to choice mixed, $4.40@$4.[illegible] assorted, $5.[illegible] light, $4.[illegible] $5.25@$5. [illegible] inferior to choice, $2@$3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts [illegible] head; inferior to [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—9 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at [illegible] dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime [illegible] dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, [illegible] Hams—Short cut, about 14 [illegible] Bacon—Cumberland cut, about [illegible] steady at 37s 6d; short cut, [illegible] 37s; long clear middles, about [illegible] long clear middles, about [illegible] and short clear middles [illegible] Shoulders—About 12 [illegible] Lard—Prime [illegible] Cheese—American [illegible] colored, steady at 38s 6d. [illegible] fined, firm at 17s 9d. Spirits [illegible] Wheat—No. 2 red Winter [illegible] Spring steady at 5s [illegible] Winter firm at 7s [illegible] spot, dull at 4s 1¼d; August [illegible] September steady at 3s 10¾d; Hops at London [illegible] steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures [illegible] but steady; American middling [illegible] August delivery, 3 [illegible] September delivery, 3 [illegible] and October delivery, 3 [illegible] November delivery, 3 [illegible] and December delivery, 3 [illegible] December and January delivery, [illegible] value; January and February [illegible] sellers; February and March [illegible] buyers; March and April [illegible] 3 57-64d, buyers; April and May [illegible] 3 58-64d, sellers; May and June [illegible] buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 9—5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery [illegible] quarter. Linseed oil, [illegible] spot, £19 10s. Petroleum, refined [illegible] per gallon. Resin—American strained [illegible] per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Pepper [illegible] pore white, 4¾d. Nutmegs, 11d. Tallow—Australian Tallow—Beef, 29s. Lard—Prime, 32s. Linseed oil, 28s. Petroleum, 6d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 4½d per cwt for Cuba, centrifugal, [illegible] and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba, [illegible] fining. Beet Sugar—August, 9s 4½d; September, 10s 3¾d. Provisions—Prime [illegible] frigerator beef: Forequarters, 2½@3d; hindquarters, 4s@4s 4d per 8 lb, by the [illegible]

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At to-day's sale of [illegible] sheepskins in Mincing Lane, 1,750 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal were offered; all were sold. The demand was [illegible] pecially from the home trade. The [illegible] by Continental operators were [illegible] the demand for America was slack. [illegible] firm throughout, advancing [illegible] grades showed the least improvement.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Sugar firm. Exchange [illegible] On the United States, short sight, gold [illegible] premium; on London, 20½@21¼ premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7 3-16c; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 29 bales; exports to France, 2,511 bales, to Great Britain, 1,838 bales; to the Continent, 1,017 bales; coastwise, 560 bales; sales, 2,550 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 53 bales, including 14 bales new crop; stock, 9,988 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 283 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 373 bales; spinners, 240 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 4 bales; stock, 4,610 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 134 bales, exports coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 112 bales.

The Bright Outlook for Business.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

I asked Mr. Clem Studebaker, the first Vice President of Chautauqua, to tell me what he thought of the business situation in the country at the present time. "The outlook is very encouraging," said Mr. Studebaker; "business is picking up all over the country, and I'm sure that this year will show a marked improvement. The iron industry has resumed its former status, and that is one of the things significant of a general restoration of confidence. Money, too, has become unlocked, and is very close, is getting easier; there are evidences of an abundance of money in the country and a willingness on the part of those who have it to invest. Our own business, which reaches through all the States, has picked up noticeably, where the last year, on account of failure of crops and general business depression, very little was doing. The big corn crop which is assured in the West promises much better times in that section."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Ludwig T. Muench, dealer in furs at 832 Broadway, who disappeared on July 3, has not been at his store since, and it was stated yesterday that he is supposed to be in Europe. The Sheriff has a keeper in the store under the attachment of the Transatlantic Fur Company for $8,666, and the stock of furs left by Mr. Muench, it is said, will not exceed $1,500. There are some garments left with him on storage, and six persons have thus far claimed their articles. The Coroner has received two writs of replevin against Mr. Muench for $1,000, in favor of Edgar Lehman.

—An execution from Goldsmith & Doherty has been received by the Sheriff against Louis Gordon, shirt manufacturer, late at 17 White Street, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, for $6,286, for merchandise sold between Jan. 24 and July 16, 1894. Goldsmith & Doherty said that Mr. Gordon's factory at 21 Walker Street was burned July 24, 1894, and the insurance of $53,000 is still withheld by three companies, and Mr. Gordon has been indicted in connection with the fire.

—George E. Holmes, dealer in flour, grain, and feed, having a store at Cold River Station, N. H., and a gristmill and a sawmill at Alstead, N. H., has failed. Liabilities, $12,000. Over 76 per cent. of the creditors have agreed to accept 25 cents on the dollar.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Oscar Wolff & Co., grocers, at 870 Third Avenue, and the right, title, and intergst of Knight & Kretz in the saloon known as the Chimney Corner, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

—The Essex Tool Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors. Anthony B. Porter of New-York is the assignee. No figures were given with the assignment.

—The schedules of Henrietta S. Schwab, doing business as the Novelty Cloak Company at 28 and 30 West Houston Street, show liabilities of $10,478, nominal assets of $5,571, and actual assets of $3,308.

—Judgments aggregating $25,935 were entered yesterday against Thomas L. Mattson and James F. Magee, trading as Mattson & Magee, wholesale grocers, at 41 South Water Street, Philadelphia.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $522 against the Athena Greek Brotherhood of New-York, in favor of Kantzedze Divoty.

COMPLAINT BY A JUSTICE

Too Many Transfers of Excise Cases from Special to General Sessions.

SALOON KEEPERS EASILY GET DELAY

Special Sessions Is Left Almost Without a Docket, While the Old Court Is Overburdened—Objections by Magistrates.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions have been very much worked up over the wholesale transfer of excise cases from their court to the Court of General Sessions. After much deliberation they sent an open letter on the subject to the District Attorney yesterday.

Under the new law the saloon keepers arrested for a violation of the excise laws are held for trial without a jury in the Court of Special Sessions. They may, however, receive a jury trial in the Court of General Sessions by making an affidavit setting forth that they are innocent and securing an order from a Justice of the Supreme Court for the transfer of their cases from Special to General Sessions.

Before the saloon men learned to take advantage of this provision, a number of them met speedy punishment in the Court of Special Sessions, where there was no delay in reaching their cases. They then put their heads together and joined issues in having counsel, though whom about two hundred cases have been removed from Special Sessions, leaving that tribunal almost without a docket, as far as excise matters are concerned. By getting their cases removed into the General Sessions [illegible] where the calendars are already crowded, the saloon men made certain that their cases would not be reached for a year or so. In the meantime, witnesses would disappear or forget, and eventual conviction is not very much to be feared by the saloon men.

The effect depriving the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions of jurisdiction in the excise cases transfers almost swamped the criminal force, without enabling them to show any showing for their work in the fines collected. These, and other reasons, led to the writing of an [illegible] by Justice W. Travers Jerome on Thursday, and his fellow-Justices, [illegible] which was handed to Assistant District Attorney Jacob Bellinger, who is in charge of the Court of Special Sessions, [illegible]

[illegible] transferred in the regular course of our business a large number of cases had been [illegible] this court to the Court of [illegible] transferred from this court to the [illegible] sessions for submission to the [illegible] come especially within the [illegible] prosecuting officer of this county, [illegible]

[illegible] of office we are to see to it, [illegible] Justices in this county, that the [illegible] administered so that no [illegible] of this community shall say, practically, [illegible] shall not be administered.

[illegible] call on behalf of this court the [illegible] District Attorney—I mean [illegible] not the Acting District Attorney—for the transfer of these cases and [illegible] the morning, what, if any, progress has been made by the District Attorney [illegible] disposition of these cases.

[illegible] matter yesterday the Justices said they were determined to back up the Police Department in enforcing the excise law and proposed to see that saloon keepers did not escape prosecution by transferring their cases to the General Sessions. They imposed fines of $50 in excise cases, but they increased the fine to $100, and [illegible] they have made the fine $150.

As a result District Attorney Fellows returns from [illegible] vacation the letter will be submitted.

The City Magistrates propose to inquire into the [illegible] the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in discharging prisoners without regard to the terms of sentence [illegible] by Magistrates.

Assistant District Attorney Oliver, acting for the Mayor, called on Acting District Attorney Fellows yesterday and had a conference with the matter.

The Acting District Attorney said that if it could be shown that the Commissioners discharged any prisoner except according to the sentence of the Magistrate he would bring the matter before the Grand Jury and cause the indictment of the Commissioners.

Mr. Oliver then had a talk with the Magistrates, and they will keep a careful watch over the discharge of prisoners, and at the first repetition of the offense they will lay the facts before the District Attorney.

SAMUEL E. GEORGE SENTENCED.

The Firm He Robbed Secures a Light Punishment for Him.

Samuel E. George, charged with stealing from his employers silks worth $4,000, got off yesterday with a sentence of one year in the penitentiary, thanks to the intervention of the men whom he robbed.

George was a stock clerk for Tiedeman & Brother of 35 Wooster Street. When arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday he pleaded guilty.

His counsel made a strong plea for mercy. He said the prisoner was induced to steal because his young wife was an invalid. "The doctor's bills were large," said the lawyer, "and the young man's salary was small. He got only $10 a week."

Mr. Theodore Tiedeman, senior member of the silk firm, seconded the lawyer's appeal for mercy.

"I hope, he said, "that your Honor will see your way clear to making his punishment as light as possible for the sake of his family."

The Recorder, after listening to these pleas said:

"I have already publicly stated that I had more consideration for the man who robbed on the highway as a business than for the person who abuses the confidence of his employer by stealing. As so much has been urged in your case, however, I will not send you to State prison for a number of years, but will sentence you to the penitentiary for one year.

The prisoner left the courtroom looking exceedingly grateful for the mercy shown him.

DISPUTE OVER A WATER FRONT.

Maine Steamship and Screw Dock Companies in Court.

The Maine Steamship Company and the Screw Dock Company are having a stirring quarrel over the use of part of the pier at the foot of Market Street.

The Screw Dock Company is the owner of Pier 39, and an adjoining pier at the foot of Market Street which has no number. There is a slip between these two piers ninety feet long. The Screw Dock Company in May, 1894, leased Pier 39 and fifty-four feet of the slip to the Maine Steamship Company, and the latter company in turn sub-let a portion of this to the Bridgeport Steamship Company, which has been running the steamer Rosedale between this city and Bridgeport. It is charged that the Rosedale has occupied almost the entire slip and has prevented tugboats and other craft from mooring in the slip for repairs, thus causing great interference and loss to the Screw Dock Company.

The dock company, after fighting against this occupancy, finally carried the matter into the Supreme Court yesterday, when an application was made to Justice O'Brien for an injunction restraining the steamship company from obstructing the slip.

Justice O'Brien reserved decision.

HIS EMPLOYES ENJOINED.

Hat and Cap Makers Must Not Annoy Mark Davis.

Mark Davis, President of the Cap and Hat Manufacturers' Association, has succeeded in getting an injunction against his locked-out employes.

Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, to whom Mr. Davis applied for the injunction, says in his decision:

Motion granted in so far as to enjoin the defendants from hindering, interrupting, obstructing, preventing, or otherwise interfering with the exercise and management of the lawful trade and business in which the plaintiff is engaged, by assembling or loitering in front or in the immediate vicinity of the place of business or residence of the plaintiff, or by establishing or maintaining a system of patrol, picket, or espionage by stationing or keeping one or more persons in the daytime or in the nighttime in front of or in the immediate vicinity of the place of business or residence of said plaintiff during the hours when business shall be conducted at said premises or at the residence of [illegible] and from [illegible]

tending to hinder, obstruct, and injure the said plaintiff in the exercise and management of his trade, business, and calling at said premises in the City of New-York, and from interfering in anywise with said establishment and place of business of the plaintiff herein, and from interfering, enticing, or diverting from the employment of the plaintiff any person or persons now or hereafter in his employ, either by force, threats, intimidation, or violence, and from hindering, obstructing, or preventing by menace or intimidation any person or persons who may desire to enter the employment of the plaintiff, from accepting such employment, and from other illegal acts detrimental to the plaintiff.

Mr. Davis's trouble with his employes began when they joined the Capmakers' Union, and made demands on him which he would not grant. The result was that a "lock-out" occurred in June, when he requested the men to leave the union. Then, he said, they began to annoy him, and placed pickets in and around his place of business.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday arrested Richard M. Tucker of 120 Broadway on an order signed by Justice McCarthy in the City Court in a suit brought by Frederick D. Lorenzo of 574 Hudson Street. The plaintiff charges Tucker with assault and malicious prosecution, and sues to recover $10,000 damages. Tucker, who is a real estate broker, was released on $1,500 bail.

—Thomas Moore's application for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Mayor to restore his name to the list of eligible candidates for the position of keeper on the Croton Aqueduct, or to direct the Mayor to give him a hearing upon charges made against him, (Moore,) or for an alternative mandamus, has been denied by Justice Stover in Supreme Court, Chambers.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Tripler vs. Levy —E. A. Philbin. Matter of Hastings—L. A. Gould. Stover, J.—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company—Charles H. Truax.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Bennett—Louis J. Altkrug.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Wilson P. Foss vs. The Lockwood Manufacturing Company—Courtland C. Clark.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, Jr., J.—William Dempsey vs. Cecilia McKenna—Frank W. Gilbert.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Atlas Iron Construction Company—Henry C. Williams.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Emanuel Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company—James H. Robertson. William A. Ferrell vs. Lizzie Murphy—Charles F. Kelly.

"PEACE AFTER FIVE YEARS' WAR"

The Breens Leave Their Tenement Amid the Hilarious Rejoicing of Neighbors Who Disliked Them.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—In Holsman Street, at No. 95, there is a small white-painted tenement house. For five years it has been occupied by three families. The Haights and the Whites occupied one-half of the house between them, while the Breens occupied the other half. The company of the Breens was never very acceptable to the Haights and the Whites, and there has been a coldness at times between them. At other times things have been very warm.

The Haights and the Whites never spoke to the Breens, except in anger, and the Breens never addressed the Whites or the Haights unless it was to make or reply to some angry remark.

The head of the Breen household became tired of this state of affairs, and looked about for another place to which to remove his family. Nothing was said of the removal to the neighbors, and the Haights and the Whites knew nothing of it until yesterday afternoon, when a big van backed up to the house and the Breens' furniture was carried out to be placed in it.

At first the Haights and the Whites could not realize what they considered was their good fortune. When they finally did take in the scope of the movement their joy became uproarious. Flags were produced, and in a few minutes the entire half of the Haight-White section of the house was decorated. One large flag, which covered a good section of the side, bore a placard, on which were the words:

PEACE

AFTER FIVE YEARS' WAR.

The neighborhood was fully cognizant of the long fight the house had harbored, and in a short time a big crowd collected. Not content with the display of flags, the Haights and the Whites threw open their windows, and from the street they could be seen making merry over the departure of the Breens. Finally the Haights and the Whites went out on the sidewalk and began a dance much to the delight of a crowd of hoodlums.

Some of the neighbors were friendly with the Breens, and the efforts of the Whites and the Haights to show their joy were not appreciated by these. The rejoicing families were hissed and hooted, and for a time there seemed to be a very good chance that there would be a fight. The police were finally called, and the street cleared, but the flags floated until nightfall, and there were two there this morning.

SAYS HE WILL JUMP OVERBOARD

Simon Gonshior Is Determined Not to Return to Germany.

"If I am ordered back to Germany, I will never reach there alive. I will jump into the ocean. Yes, sooner a thousand times death than that."

This declaration was made yesterday in a hysterical, half insane manner by Simon Gonshior, who was before United States Commissioner Lyman for examination in extradition proceedings.

Gonshior is charged with having set fire to a dwelling house in Germany with intent to cause an explosion and kill a man named Dirbach, an inspector of the royal forests. Dirbach, it is alleged, had several times had Gonshior arrested for stealing wood.

Gonshior was locked up in jail at Lugnian, in Silesia, on the Polish border line. In February, 1894, he broke jail and fled to America. He was arrested at Benore, Penn., where he was working in the mines. He is a delicate looking man, and cried all the time he was before the Commissioner.

The examination of the prisoner was not concluded.

Christened with Sweet Peas.

From The Providence Journal.

The latest ship launched at Bath, Me., was christened by the aid of a bunch of sweet peas in place of the usual bottle of champagne. There are those who will approve this innovation on the ground that it is a prettier and more wholesome custom; and there are others who will applaud it as less wickedly wasteful than the more common practice.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The Port Chester, Rye, Harrison and White Plains Electric Railroad Company, to construct a street surface road in the villages of Port Chester, White Plains, and in the towns of Rye, Harrison, and White Plains, and to connect the same; capital,